Rs. 135 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 220 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, Mail East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage: 462,000.

The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Port via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" makes the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4!

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bomaby.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING,

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Lloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 5,980,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	TAITCH	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

E. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
61, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023	10	7
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Hapur, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jammu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
R. C. MULICK,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE,
Apollo Street, Fort,
BRANCH,
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital ..... One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	10,00,000
Paidup Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kobe	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 3,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
P. O. Box No. 289.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars.
Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort

"ESAALI"
OF
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY (EMPIRE BUILDING)
THE HOUSE FOR "SILKS OF VALUE"
Our stock contains a wonderful assortment of
DAINTY SILKS . .
FOR
DAINTY GARMENTS
TEXTURE—FASCINATING
COLOURING—DELIGHTFUL
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	60,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.
Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.
The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.
RAE & CO., Managing Agents,
P. BANERJEA, Secretary
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Fire Insurance of every description accepted at lowest current rates.
For particulars and rates apply to:—
SECRETARIES,
6, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED in all unrepresented districts.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO, LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccat
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
25, Hummam Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods belonging to the Government Customs Department.
In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House on TUESDAY, the 17th September, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following goods:—
Provision, hardware, milk, locks and keys, flannel, oil, stationery glassware, cotton piece-goods, printing paper, F. P. bales cotton, sugar, broken tiles, China clay, empty gunny bags, hoop-iron, sodium sulphide, coal pitch, sanitary powder, empty casks, cases etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.
Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 21st September, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, near the Tramway Co.'s Stables:—
8 bales full pressed oily waste, forming part of 147 bales booked ex. Chelmsford to Grant Road, Inv. 1133, Railway Receipt No. 894, of 26-8-1917, consigned to Kekaldas Umedchand to selves.
A quantity of valuable and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles.
A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th September, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.
26, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE CLOTHINGS, BLANKETS, HOOP IRON, ETC.
Under instructions from the Superintendent Army Clothing Factory, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of September, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Army Clothing Factory, opposite the Old Colaba Railway Station, in the compound of Old Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba.
A lot of unserviceable clothings, blankets, water proof capes, Serge blouse, trousers, nickers, paijama, jerseys, waist coats, coats, shirts, great coats, frocks, drawers, etc.
Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TRIUMPH MOTOR BICYCLE, ETC., ETC.
On FRIDAY, the 20th day of September, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the shop in Dean Lane adjoining Hummum Street, Fort (where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable teak and blackwood made to order household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner wagon, meatsafes, rich glassware, crockery, upholstered drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofa, glass door silver cabinets, marble top tables, almyrahs, carved blackwood furniture, hat stands, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, rich carpets, sweet-toned cottage piano, hall lamps, table ornaments, electric ceiling fans, safe on stand, book cases, etc., etc.
The property of P. Romagnoli Esqr., and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th Sept., 1918.

MAIL ORDER HOUSE.
EVERYTHING - FOR EVERYBODY at Competitive Prices. Best Opportunity for Small Investors. Highest Efficiency—Promptest Service. Our "Money-back" Guarantee helps all. Enquiries Solicited.—UNIVERSAL BUSINESS SYNDICATE, Manufacturers' Agents, P. O. Box No. 424, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SINGLE-KEY SETS of Superior 4 Lever unpickable PADLOCKS having only one key and a duplicate to pass all the locks in the particular set. Sets of 6 PADLOCKS. ½in. size Rs. 11/8, 2in. size Rs. 13/13, 2½in. size Rs. 18/6 p. set. Sets of 12 PADLOCKS. 1½in. size Rs 23, 2in. size Rs. 27-10 p. set. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay. 507

DR. H. C. SARCAR, M.B.—The well-known Homeopathic of 34 years' experience, Specialist in diseases of women and children, Medical Examiner of the H. C. I. Society, Limited (Late) M.A.C.S. and M.A.M.S. (U.S.A.) F.S.Sc. (Lond.) M.I.M.A. (Cal.)—is on a short visit here and taking up the most stubborn and hopeless cases between 7 and 10 a.m. and 3 and 6 p.m. at the SANDHURST LODGE, Bombay. 1798

ALL sorts of ENGLISH WINES can be had at Market rates, D. P. BARIA, Delisle Road, Lower Parel, Oppo. B. B. Workshops. 1861

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at MEHTA & Co., 35 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 1

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car, Spare Part Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Smart HINDOO COMPOUNDER. Apply personally to Dr. J. L. DESAI, Hirabag, C. P. Tank Road. 1819

WANTED—An experienced EUROPEAN as FOREMAN for a Sewing and Wood Working Mills. Apply sharp to Box No. 851, Advt. Dept., "Combay Chronicle." 1857

WANTED—A MILLER for a flour mill in up-country. Apply stating terms and with copies of certificates to Box No. 850, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1852

WANTED—Smart LINOTYPE OPERATORS to work on piece-work system. Only qualified and competent men required. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A smart TYPIST of good address, one knowing Shorthand preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary required to Box No. 845, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1823

WANTED—Two HINDU CLERKS, with good handwriting. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Pay Rs. 17 (20 after 3 months). Apply Box No. 856, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1872

WANTED—Urgently 1st and 2nd grade STOREKEEPERS, also HOSPITAL WRITERS for Field Service. Apply to Mayadass & Co., 85, Fort Street, Bombay. 1802

WANTED—A CLEVER ERECTOR and LINE LEVELLER for a large up-country Mill. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating salary expected, previous experience, age, caste, etc., to Box No. 859, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1883

WANTED—Smart GRADUATES to work as Apprentices in the Mill line in a large up-country Mill. Apply stating full particulars as to qualifications, age, caste, etc., to Box No. 860, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1884

REQUIRED for the Taj Mahal Hotel, a LAUNDRY MANAGER, must be thoroughly acquainted with all laundry work and be strict disciplinarian. Also required two LINEN ROOM GIRLS for needlework. Apply to MANAGER.

WANTED—For the season, a SECOND CLASS ENGINEER for Ginning Factory at Kishangarh. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to the AGENT and MANAGING DIRECTOR, Maharaja Somyag Mills Co. Ltd., Kishangarh (Rajputana). 1862

WANTED.—SALESMAN by an import firm experienced in Hosiery, Glassware, Crockery Cutlery, Stationery, Bunder goods etc. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 858 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1876

WANTED—TALLY CLERKS for service in the Marine Transport Department at Bushire. Salary Rs. 125 per mensem consolidated. No other concessions. Apply with copies of testimonials to the office of the DIRECTOR ROYAL INDIAN MARINE, Government Dockyard, Bombay. 1878

WANTED—Smart young LADS and GIRLS to be employed in Government and Mercantile Offices, starting from Rs. 50 and upwards, after a short course of training. For further particulars apply to the PROPRIETORS, Woodstock Shorthand and Typewriting School 251, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1796

WANTED—FOR KIRKEE ARSENAL—CLERKS on Rs. 50 p.m. Those with previous office experience and who are expert typists are required. None except those who actually fulfil these conditions, need apply to KIRKEE ARSENAL OFFICE, personally with their applications written in their own handwriting. 1855

WANTED.

WANTED—Influential AGENTS, throughout Bombay Presidency and Mofussil to secure MARRIAGE and LIFE RUPEE POLICIES. Decent Commission and extra Allowance paid on business. Apply sharp to EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE LTD., 193-95, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. B

WANTED.—To purchase a commodious, cofortable, and well built house at Delhi, suitable for the residence of a Ruling Chief. It must have excellent situation with spacious grounds and outhouses. Apply with full particulars and plans etc., to Box No. 847 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1838

WANTED.

WANTED—RING DOUBLING FRAMES new or second-hand, in perfect running order, of any make. Apply Box No. 810, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1657

WANTED.—Ten thousand maunds of compressed HAY, delivered at Namli Ry. Station B. B. & C. I. Please quote. N. L. BAMJI, Superintendent Forests Banswara State (S. Rajputana). 1695

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunstar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

FOR SALE—JOB PRINTING PAPER and Assorted Coloured INKS. Apply to M. S. PILLAY, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—One decent roll top office writing table and a revolving chair by Benjamin. Apply to Box No. 855 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1869

DARJEELING TEA—Nice flavoury Orange Pekoe 5 lb. per V.P.P. Rs. 5-8; Broken Pekoe 5 lbs. V.P.P. Rs. 4-14. Apply MANAGER, Happy Valley Tea Estate, P. O. Darjeeling. 1760

FOR SALE.—MOTOR CYCLE, 7 horsepower, 1914, Indian, two speed free-engine with coach-builte sidecar. Indian featherweight 1916, 2¼ horse-power, three-speed Kickstarter. Smith motorwheel, 1917 2¼ horsepower. All in excellent condition. For particulars apply Box No. 852 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1863

FOR SALE—Marshall's steam engine of 12in. by 30in. simple non-condensing high pressure engine; (2) Marshall's Brittannia type Boiler of 28 N. H. P. 100 lbs pressure; (3) Platt's double roller Gins 6; (4) Platt's double opener; (5) Rotary oil mills 6; (6) Shafting and Pulleys; (7) 1 American Rice Huller All in good working order. Apply to RAMJEE CALLIANJEE & Co., Sowcarpet, Madras. 1851

FOR SALE.—Complete FOUNDRY EQUIPMENTS, Steam and Oil Engines, Boilers, Blowers and Pumps of all kinds, Drilling and Punching Machines, Circular, Vertical and Band Saw Machines, Oil, Flour and Sugarcane Mills, and various other Workmen's Tools, etc. For further particulars please apply to:—HAJEE ABDUL WAHAB ABDUL KHUDOOS & CO., Engineers & Hardware Merchants, 35-37, Thambu Chetty Street, MADRAS. Telegrams: "HAWAK, MADRAS." 1409

FOR SALE.—1 Band Saw Automatic with 8 Saws ½in. to 2in. "Are and Coy"; 3 Circular Saw Benches by A. Ransome, 57in. by 27in.; 1 Lathe 12ft. English tools and wooden bed; 1 Lathe 9ft. English tools and wooden bed, three speed; 1 Big Drilling machine 6ft. long height automotic; 1 Drilling machine 2½ft. long, hand and steam power; 1 English Screw Cutting, self acting Lathe 6ft. complete with wheels, etc.; 1 Boring or moulding machine Automatic, can turn big article; 1 Automatic saw sharpner; 1 Large Lathe 20ft. length, bed 19in. wide, centre 15in. Gap, 51in. change wheel 21in. Face plate toothed Face plate plain, cone end hangers. Dog chuck Bell chuck etc., maker "Butterwork" Manchester; 1 Vice 6in. 1ft. old Anvil, 1 Set Whitworth stocks, taps and dies from ½in. to 1½in.; 1 Scotch derrick complte with chain, shaftings, Pulleys, Pedstalls. Whether in one lot or Separate. Apply THAKARDAS GOKALDAS DALAL & CO., 335, Abdool Rahman Street, Bombay. 1844

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—LAND for godowns or factory near Mazagon Tram Terminus. SEE HAJI AHMED OOMER & SON, 229, Khadak (12 to 4). 1875

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council desires to nominate as under 18 candidates for training in the Rangers' course at the Forest College, Dehra Dun, with a view to their qualifying for appointment to the Forest Department as Rangers:—

4 for service in the Northern Circle,
5 for service in the Central Circle,
5 for service in the Southern Circle,
4 for service in the Sind Circle.

2. Candidates should submit their applications in person to the undersigned in his office at Poona on 30th September 1918 at 12 noon.

3. Candidates must be not less than 18 nor more than 23 years of age on 1st April 1919. They should furnish with their applications, the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India" as described in Section 6 of 33 Victoria Chapter 3.

(ii) A certificate of age.

(iii) A health certificate in the form prescribed by Article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations specifically testifying to the candidate's sound constitution, good vision and hearing and fitness for a rough outdoor life in the Forest Department signed by the Civil Surgeon of any of the Districts. A letter to the Surgeon should be taken by the Candidate from a Divisional Forest Officer or a Conservator.

(iv) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness.

(v) A certificate that the candidate has passed one or other of the following examinations, viz:—

(a) the B.A., F.A., B.Sc. or B.Ag. examination,

(b) the Matriculation where no School Final examination exists,

(c) the School Final examination provided the candidate can show that he has qualified in English and Mathematics up to the Matriculation standard or for European candidates a certificate of having passed the High School examination with a similar proviso.

N. B.—The certificates (iii) and (iv) must bear date not further back than April 1st, 1918.

4. Stipends will be paid to the successful candidates whilst at the College.

5. Candidates must be prepared to serve in any Circle.

6. Any further information required may be obtained personally by the candidates at the undersigned's office at Poona or any of the Conservators' or Divisional Offices in the Presidency.

By order,

T. R. BELL,

Chief Conservator of Forests,

Bombay Presidency.

Camp via Poona,
6th June, 1918.
220

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th September, 1918.

No. 6301-A.—Applications for a State scholarship are invited from Indian women graduates. The scholarship has been sanctioned principally to encourage the study of medicine but may also be given to graduates in other faculties who may apply.

2. (a) The scholarship is of the value of £200 a year, to be awarded to an Indian woman graduate in medicine or in arts or science.

(b) The scholarship will be tenable in the United Kingdom or, with special sanction, in foreign countries, for a period of 3 years in the first instance, with the possibility of extension in special circumstances to four or five years if the candidate elects to take a special diploma in midwifery and gynaecology or to specialise in some higher educational studies.

(c) The scholarship will carry with it no conditions as to any subsequent career or service under Government and no expectations of such employment will be held out.

3. Canadidates for the scholarship must possess at least an Indian degree in medicine, arts or science. Applications must be accompanied by certificates signed by the Principal of the College from which they graduated. Candidates must also produce certificates in the forms appended to Government Notification No. 8576, dated the 5th November 1915, printed at pages 1178 to 1180 of the Supplement to the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated the 18th November 1915.

4. A candidate's application must be accompanied by evidence showing that she is a *bona fide* native of the Bombay Presidency, that she is a woman of good character, intelligent and industrious, and what is her exact age on the date of application. She must produce medical evidence of physical fitness to undergo abroad the course of study proposed and must have friends or relatives in England to whom her parents or guardians would be willing to commit her guardianship during vacations.

5. The candidate to whom the scholarship is awarded will be required to proceed to England when the restrictions placed upon women proceeding to England are removed and to reside there for a period of three to five years, as the case may be, unless compelled to return sooner by ill-health. The scholarship will be payable from the date of her reporting her arrival in England. She will be provided with a free second class passage to England and also with a free return passage if she completes the full period of residence or is compelled by sickness to return within that period.

6. The scholar will, on arrival in England, be required to bind herself by a written engagement to submit to the following rules and to such other regulations as may from time to time be framed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India for the guidance of scholars in England:—

(a) Every scholar shall, on reaching England, at once call upon the Secretary for Indian students and report her arrival in writing. She shall leave her address with the Secretary for Indian students and intimate to him from time to time all changes therein.

(b) Every scholar shall, without unnecessary delay, inform the Secretary for Indian students to which university she intends to proceed, and shall at once take steps to enter herself at the college she has finally selected with his approval.

(c) Every scholar shall, within four weeks of reaching England, submit to the Secretary for Indian students for the approval of the Secretary of State, a statement showing the general course of study she proposes to follow, with a view to carrying out the objects of the scholarship granted to her; and the course approved must not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

(d) Every scholar shall, at the end of each term of residence at a university, submit to the Secretary for Indian students a certificate from the proper college or university authority, showing that her residence, conduct and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

(e) Every scholar shall at all times obey such instructions as she may receive from the Secretary of State either directly or through the Secretary for Indian students.

(f) Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of £200 a year for three, four or five years, will be paid quarterly, in advance, by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting her arrival in England. The first payment will be £50. Three months after the date of reporting arrival the amount to the ensuing official quarter day will be paid. Subsequent payments will be made in advance on or after each official quarter day. The allowance will be reduced by the amount of any other sum which may become payable to her out of the revenues of India in respect of residence at a university during the same period or any part of it, and also by the amount of any university or college bills, of which payment is made by the India Office.

(g) Travelling expenses, hotel bills, and charges for medical attendance are not defrayed by the Secretary of State.

(h) Every scholar will forfeit her scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete a residence in England for the prescribed number of years of the scholarship according to the terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State under (c) above, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the instructions of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

(Continued.)

be forfeited, or if it be resigned before completion of its term, or if a scholar on completion of the term of her scholarship declines to return to India when instructed to do so, the scholar will lose her claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, to refund the cost of her free passage to England.

(i) At the expiration of her scholarship a scholar is provided by the India Office with a free second class passage to India. The scholar is not entitled to make her own passage arrangements and to claim an allowance in lieu thereof from the India Office without the special sanction of the Secretary of State. All communications on this subject shall be made to the Secretary for Indian students.

(j) Should the Secretary of State be advised that the state of a scholar's health is such as to render her return to India desirable, the scholarship may be terminated forthwith and a free return passage granted to the scholar.

7. Applications will be received by the Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay, up to the 25th September, 1918, and they must be complete as regards all the conditions above defined.

8. All the certificates, etc., to be submitted with the application should be in original with duplicate copies thereof.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

G. A. THOMAS,
Secretary to Government.

1880

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

PAYMENT OF INTERIM DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum will be payable on the 15th October, 1918, to Ordinary Shareholders of this Company whose names stand on its Register of Shareholders on the 1st October 1918.

F. C. RIMINGTON,
Managing Director.

14th September, 1918. 1870

THE INDIA CULTURE & DEVELOPMENT WORKS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders (of both Ordinary and Preference Shares) shall be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of September, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to sanction an extraordinary resolution for putting on the same footing, and consolidating the Ordinary and Preference Shares of the Company into one class only as provided by Article 69 of the Articles of Association.

MAGNIER & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1918.
1662

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

PAGEANT AND FETE TO BE HELD AT POONA ON 18TH AND 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1918.

AS accommodation in trains is limited, it is suggested that those who may be visiting Poona to attend this Fete, should notify their intention of travelling to the Station Master, in order that he may arrange their accommodation, beforehand so as to prevent disappointment.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th September, 1918. 1769

WANTED APPLICANTS.

FOR LEASE OF A COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORY.

THE FACTORY has 48 single Platt's gins and Duncan Stewart's 14 gallas Hydraulic Press with Half-Press, etc., all complete, ready to be started at once, is situated at Reanpur on the Oudh-Rohilkhand Railway Main Line, in the capital of this the largest and most fertile State in the United Provinces, close to the Station, in an extensive plot of land. Owner has State Monopoly and this sole factory entirely commands kupas of three of the largest Talsils or Talukas and from half to two-thirds of that of the remaining two. Adjoining British district of Bareilly has no factory and none in headquarters of other adjoining district of Moradabad, the boundary of which is only two miles from the Factory, so that considerable part of its produce is also commanded. State cotton acreage alone 25 to 30 thousand acres, and likely outturn 5 thousand bales. Quality Bengal Superfine, same as Chandausi and Kashipore. Ginning and Pressing rates, in these parts very paying. Machinery all bought, absolutely new at Bombay freshly imported end of 1912; used only about three seasons as owner interned since 1915, therefore practically new. Buildings sufficient and built of the very finest material at quite unusually great cost. Advertising with permission of Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner inviting applications for lease for this and also two subsequent seasons if required. Excellent prospects. Owner willing to retain a share in business, if preferred. Compelled to invite applications for lease owing to continued internment under Defence of India Act. WHAT OFFERS? Willing to accept ANYTHING WITHIN REASON. Apply sharp to

SHAUKAT ALI,
Interned.
Chhindwara, (C. P.).

1816

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership existing between the undersigned GULAM MAHOMED HAJI SHAIKH ALLI, ISMAIL HAJI JOOSAB, ABDUL CADER HAJI ISMAIL GULMAHOMED and MAHOMED ESSAK HAJI ABDULLA NOORANI, who until recently carried on business in Bombay under the firm and style of The Muslim Trading Company, has been dissolved as and from the 6th day of August, 1918, so far as regards the said Abdul Cader Haji Ismail Gulmahomed and Mahomed Issak Haji Abdulla Noorani, who have retired from the said partnership, and that the said Gulam Mahomed Haji Shaikh Alli and Ismail Haji Joosab shall henceforth continue the said business on their own account and at their own risk in the said name of The Muslim Trading Company, or otherwise and be responsible for all debts and liabilities of the said firm.

Dated this 12th day of September, 1918.

GOOLAM MAHOMED HAJI SHAIKHALI.
ISMAIL HAJI JOOSUB.
M. E. HAJI ABDULLA NURANI,
for Self and Attorney for Abdul Kader Haji Esmail Goolnahomed.

1881

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANCHHARAM DAYABHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Lohar has contracted to sell to LALJI KARSON, of Bombay, Lohar Hindu and the said Lalji Karson has in his turn contracted to sell to my client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in my office at Tava Building 3rd floor, Lohar Chawl, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon at Kumbharwada Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. 9732, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 5625 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7684, Street Nos. 274-276 and which are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Noorbhai Hassanalli, on or towards the South by the property of Vadha, on or towards the East by the said Kumbharwada Street and on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage.

Dated this 14th day of September, 1918.

MOHANLAL DALICHAND DESAI.
Purchaser's Vakil.

1877

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GIRDHARDAS GOVINDJI and DHARAMSEY GIRDHARDAS alias KARSONDAS PREMJI have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property:—

All persons having or claiming any estate right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, mortgage, charge, sale, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever or having any objection to the sale are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims or interest and the same will be treated to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Mahim pension and tax land or ground situate, lying and being on the East side of Hassali Road (Lady Jamsedji Road), Mahim, without the Fort in the registration sub-district and Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2689 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 155, 155, 155, 488 and 517, New No. 3763, Old Survey No. none and New Survey No. 2/1428 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and stables standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G (North) Ward Nos. 3728 (1) 3728 (2), 3729 and Street Nos. 89, 89A and 90 Lady Jamsedji Road and which premises are bounded as follows that is to say on the North and East by the property of the late Anandrao Bhawanishanker, on the South by the property of Domingos Souza on the West by the public road called Hassali Road, now known as Lady Jamsedji Road.

Dated this 14th day of September, 1918.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1881

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. HIRABAI PADAMJI has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any claim in to or upon the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, sale exchange, gift, morigage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be deemed as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and other buildings standing thereon situate at Hill Road, Bandra Sub-District, in the Thana District and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under No. 2, containing by admeasurement 2946 square yards but according to the Lease dated 22nd December, 1914, executed by the Secretary of State in favour of Bai Hirabai Padumji 2764 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 2 Plot No. 1 and as non-agricultural Survey No. 181 according to the said lease and which said property is bounded on or towards the East by the property of Manekji Pestonji Asavaid, on or towards the West by the Hill Road, on or towards the North by the property of Baugsahebs Jitekar and on or towards the South by the property of Ardeshir Maneckji Ableis

Dated this 14th day of September, 1918.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHA, & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1865

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai COOVERBAI and Bai NAVAZBAI, daughters of Bamanji Cawasji Tubak, of Bandra, Parsi Inhabitants, having contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to my client SHAH RATANSI TEJN, all persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, property, claim or demand in the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, mortgage, gift, sale, lien lease, charge, trust, maintenance, easements or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office Rangare's Blocks, Khar Road Bandra, within 14 days hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims (if any) and they shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon, lying and being at Hill Road, Bandra, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 1264 square yards be the same less or more and formerly assessed under Survey No. 5, Plot No. 7 and since 1897 under non-agricultural Survey No. 84 and bearing Municipal Nos. 30, 30A, and 30B, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East and South by the property of Hassanalli Ibrahimji, on or towards the West by the property Manekji Framji Jassawala and on or towards the North by Hill Road.

Dated this 16th day of September 1918.

V. T. JOSHI,
Purchaser's Pleader.

1866

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NAWROJI CURSETJI LAKDAWALLA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest of any kind whatsoever in or to the said property are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Improvement Trust Leasehold land or grounds being Plot No. 6 of the Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the Board situate, lying and being at Sandhurst Road without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 714 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of land registered in the Books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 7932, and 7934, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and outhouses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 445(3) and 1427 and Street Nos. 369 B and 8 and bounded on or towards the East by Plot No. 7 of the said Estate, on or towards the West partly by plot No. 5 of the said Estate and partly by land of the Board laid out as a service passage, on or towards the North by the property in the occupation of Dinanath Raghunath Sarangdhar and on or towards the South by the said Sandhurst Road.

Dated this 14th day of September, 1918.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1864

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BEHRAMJI HIRJIBHOY WARDEN, of Bombay, Parsi has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any of them or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Rummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 (fourteen) days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRST—ALL THAT piece of leasehold land together with the shops standing thereon situate at Mint Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 141.22 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Collector's New Survey No. 9300 and bounded on the East by Mint Road aforesaid, on the West by Mint Road Cross Lane, on the North by the property secondly hereafter described and on the South by the property of the vendor and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes with other property under A Ward No. 1943(4a), Street No. 22cc and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

SECONDLY—ALL THAT piece of leasehold land together with the shops standing thereon situate at Mint Road within the Fort, of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 149.40 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Collector's New Survey No. 9300 and bounded on the East by Mint Road aforesaid on the West by Mint Road Cross Lane, on the North by the property hereinafter thirdly described and on the South by the property first above described and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes with other property under A Ward No. 1943(4a), Street No. 22cc and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

THIRDLY—ALL THAT piece of freehold land together with the motor garages standing thereon situate at Mint Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 65 9/100 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Collector's New Survey No. 9300 and bounded on the East by Mint Road aforesaid, on the West by Mint Road Cross Lane, on the North by the property of Hertcola Eastfally and on the South by the property secondly above described and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1943(5), Street No. 22D and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1859

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, ½ C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C. 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above.—BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 4th price.—All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Sides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES bottleshape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone 11 Telegrams: "Gundisan."

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AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

6-30 TO-NIGHT 6-30

THE GAIETY CO. Presents

VARIETIES

AND THE WORLD'S ENORMOUS SUCCESS

"WHO'S GUILTY?"

Featuring

ANNA NILSON & TOM MOORE

In a series of thrilling dramas each story of which is independent and complete in itself

The First Two Dramas

"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH"

and

"BEYOND RECALL"

"WHO'S GUILTY?"

HOLD THE MIRROR UP TO NATURE.

"WHO'S GUILTY?"

It is imposible to beat

Is a type of play which should be seen by everyone and is interesting and full of action. It drives Home

A GREAT MORAL TRUTH.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents

M. S. OWAN'S

Clever Company of Entertainers

"THE CAMEOS"

Including the Inimitable Comedian

ATHOL TIER

The Man with the Laughing Legs.

PLANS AT ROSE & Co.

Daily at 6-30 p. m.

"SOCIAL PIRATES"

3 Episodes.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

To-day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

A double full 2 hours' programe hoilday attraction

DR. RICHARD ROWE

Hypnotist and Electrical Wizard, Conjurer, Card Trickster, Mystifier and Laughter-Maker in connection with

MYSTIC MORA

The Clairvoyante, Ghostly Manifestations, Spirit Ties, Lightning Exchanges.

Something to Laugh about

Something to Think about

Something to Talk abou

A 5-reel Bluebird Photoplay

"THE RESCUE"

The Tale of a feminine duel fought with weapons almost as deadly as those in use in the trenches

featuring the well-known Stars

LON CHANEY, Wm. STOWELL,

AND

DOROTHY PHILLIPS.

PRICES FOR THE DOUBLE PROGRAMME.

rices: Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5,

Seats could be reserved in advanee at Royal Opera House at 1½ the above rates.

THE PROPRIETORS

OF THE

NEW ALHAMBRA

CINEMA

have purchased the world-renowned film

"Maciste Alpino"

WITH COMPLETE RIGHTS.

Those wishing to book it are requested to see the Manager at the Cinema

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

PATHE'S HISTORY OF WAR

"BELGIUM"

The immortal deeds of this brave little nation. Re-organisation of the Belgian Army—Belgian recruits in training in France, etc., etc.

THE GREAT SENSATIONAL SERIAL

THE

HIDDEN HAND

Chapter 12th & 13th.

PATHE GAZETTE

Stray Shots in the Lone Star State—Travel

Mr. Cachealot's Conscience—Comic.

Tim: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.

Matinee Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p. m.

Extra Show Every Sunday 3-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Immortal Story

of the Maid of Orleans has survived through Centuries; and is doubly engrossing at this particular juncture, when France is so heroically keeping up her past glories

THE DAUGHTER OF FRANCE

A Super-film in 12 parts—12,000 feet—is the last word in Modern Cinematography Huge and anxious crowds have rushed the booking-offices of tbe

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

so immensely popular this great and mighty film has proved to be.

First 6 parts—6,000 feet—this Week.

The Parsees may well spend their "Khordadsal" weak in sngeei this gorgeous Historical Drama, depicting the heroism and valour of the greatest Woman-Saint that ever lived.

Prize Matinee Shows: To-day at 3-30 and 5-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Rest of the Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T)

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 4-30; 6-30; 8-15; & 10 P.M.

THE MOST POPULAR AND BEST KNOWN OF ALL ENGLISH ACTRESSES

Ellen Terry

In a stirring 6 Reel drama

"Her Greatest Performance"

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

TO NIGHT at 7, 8-45, & 10-30.

Messrs. PATANKER, FRIENDS & Co.'s FIRST MASTER SERIAL

The Exile of Rama

First instalment—5 parts.

The Universal Screen Magazine and a Comic.

To-day extra prize shows at 3-30 & 5-15

FIVE

'Khordadsal' & 'Bakri Idd'

PROGRAMMES THIS EVENING AT THE

CINEMA

PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

A happy and a merry round of gaiety, variety, frivolity, novelty, activity originality.

Special Prize Matinee Shows at 3-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day, when prizes of a valuable sari and watches will be given.

Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PROGRAMME

Two Fascinating Dramas:

"THE JEWEL of DEATH" (3,000 feet)

"The Greater Power" (3,000 feet)

The closing chapter of the serial

"The Secret Kingdom"

and a ripping Comedy—"Charlie Chaplin as a New Workman"

Come and avail yourselves of a Splendid Entertainment.

TWO GRAND SERIALS!

THE SHIELDING SHADOW

AND

THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE

More Sensational and Instalments of Each Serial

Containing Most Startling Events.

To-night! To-night!

AT THE

NEW

ALHAMBRA CINEMA

On Bakri Id & Vasi Id Special Prize Matinees at 2, 3-30 & 5-15 and at Night at 7, 8-45, 10-30 & 12.

Saturday & Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 & 5-15 and Nightly at 7, 8-45, & 10-30 (S.T.)

NEW SANDHURST ROAD.

Telephone No. 2417.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT!

THE FIRST GREAT INDIAN SERIAL

20,000 feet long

THE EXILE OF SHRI RAMA

FIRST SIX PARTS THIS WEEK

Three Shows nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 13th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		
" " Sales of East Indian		200
Imports		3,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value	15 10	Unchgd.
Egyptian F.G.F. sakellaridis	30 19	
New York 11-0 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct. 24.50	
	Jan. 33.62	
	Mar. 33.50	
	Oct. 32.01	
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	Jan. 32.64	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 13th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months	To-day's price.
Sept.	24.42+2
July	24.21 Unchgd.
Nov.	24 03
Jan.	23.90+2

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 13th.

New Contracts:

Months	To-day's price
Sept.	24.83
Oct.	24.51 +13
Nov.	24 31
Dec.	24 16+13
Jan.	24.01+

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Sept. 13th.

New Contracts

Months	To-day's price.
Sept.	30.19 Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Sept. 13th.

M.G. Bengal Good		19.75
" Fully Good		20 50
" Fine		21 00
No. 1 Oomra Good		22 00
" " Fully Good		22 75
" " Fine		23 25
Broach Good		25 25
" Fully Good		25 50
" Fine		25.75

Unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Sept. 13th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	...
" Forwarded	47,000
" Imports	21,000
" Stock	188,000
Actual Weekly Sales	11 000

Cotton in sight till the 31st August 1918 36,100 Bales and up to the 7th instant 547,000 Bales.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Sept. 14th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	741 000
Egyptian Visible Supply	266,0 0
East Indians " "	100 000
American " "	1 916 000
Other " "	67 000
Total Sales	11 000
East Indian Sales	3,400
Total Speculation	—
" Export	—
East Indian Export	—
" " Stock	47,000
" " Forwarded	4,400
" " Actual Export	—
" " Imports	—
" " Speculation	—
American Afloat	12,000
East Indian Afloat	89,000
Total Afloat	168,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 12th.

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/2
Consols 2½ %	58½+½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	50½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	65 Unchgd
Government Securities 3 %	54½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	28.67

WAR LOANS.

London Sept. 13th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£82½ Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	£100½
5 % New.	£95¼

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 13th.

WHEAT:

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Paid	—
Wheat Choice White Bombay Paid	—

ROZARIO SANTA FE:

Rozario Santa Fe—62½lbs Quoted	77/6
Barletta Russo—62lbs. Quoted	77

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Paid	79/6

RAPESEEDS:

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value.	590
Rapeseed Yellow Gurerat, 416 lb. ex-Ship Afloat Value	600
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value	600

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Buyers	17/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec Buyers	19/6

Tone:—Firm but inactive, as freight is not obtainable.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Nominal	3/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Deli	3/2

SANTAL SANA.

THE world-wide remedy for urinary diseases guaranteed to contain only the best and purest steam-distilled B. P. Sandalwood Oil manufactured by MYSORE GOVERNMENT Each phial containing 40 Capsules of 5 mins at Rs. 2-8-0, with certificate of analysis. We also sell the above Oil Wholesale and Retail and always stock large quantities.

H. B. WARDEN & CO.,

891, Hornby Road, Opp. Whiteaway's.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 14.

This morning the nominal quotation for Fine Broach September was Rs. 910, and for Fully Good Broach April-May, Rs. 875. Before the opening of the Marwadi bazaar business was done in the latter description at Rs. 865. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 906 for Broach September and Rs. 865 for April-May, and declined to Rs. 902 and Rs. 860 respectively, but improved a couple of rupees later on. At 4 p.m. the rates were again Rs. 902 for September and Rs. 866 for April-May. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 900 and Rs. 854, and at 6 p.m. quotations were as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet with only a moderate enquiry.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	Sept.	Rs.	857
Good Fair Broach	"	"	899
" M. G. Oomras	"	"	91
" Wagaras	"	"	877

NEW CROP.

Fully Good Broach	April/May 1919	Rs.	840

Bombay, Sept. 15th.

Cotton closed		Rs.	865
April Cotton		"	844

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 13th Sept. 1918.

Cotton	3 712 bales
Wheat	19 65 qrs
Linseed	18.4+1 "
Rape, &c.	274 "
Ghanellyseed	669 "
Poppyseed	490 "
Groundnuts	152 "
Castorseed	7.051 "
Rice	49,813 "
Myrabollams	44 "
Cottonseed	3,416 "
Mowrasseed	NIL
Grain	5 748 "
Jowar	2,474 "
Maize	990 "
Bailey	6,791 "

SHARE AND MONEY MARKET.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-2-0.

Silver Ready ex-duty. Rs. 109-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.

D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.

Credit 3Mesd/a 1/6 13/32.

D. D. on France Fr. 194½.

Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 205½.

T. T. on Japan Rs. 153½.

60 D/st Japan Rs. 146½.

D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 242½.

D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 342.

D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156.

D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.

3 per cent. War Loan 1929-47. 88.

5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 98¼.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.

4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.

3½ per cent. Paper 70.

4½ per cent. Port Trust Long Dated Due 1926 89.

4 per cent. Port Trust Long Dated 79½.

4 per cent. Municipal Long Dated 78½.

4 per cent. Municipal Short Dated 90.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long Dated. 77½.

4 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.

4 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90½.

The following are the Bank rates.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.

Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.

Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Market was closed.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Sept. 14th—6-0 p.m.

	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Ready.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	72 0 0	10 5 0
" Cawnpore 70-30	72 0 0	10 4 0
" Karachi Bangla	72 0 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	0 0 0	0 0 0
" Cawnpore	0 0 0	0 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	10 7 0	10 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 7 0	10 12 0
" Thin	10 0 0	10 6 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	39 0 0	— — —
" Gajar 75-25	45 0 0	— — —
" Gajar 50-50	60 0 0	— — —
" Black	70 0 0	— — —
Poppyseed, White	12 0 0	12 8 0
Groundnuts	73 0 0	— — —
Mowraseed	0 0 0	— — —
Barley	52 0 0	7 4 0
Castorseed	93 0 0	13 8 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	9 6 0	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	10 4 0	
Linseed May	12 7 0	
Linseed Sept.	10 15 3	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARNMARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 14th 1918

	Rate per lb Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 10	1—6— 2
Shapurji No. 10	1 6— 0
Simplex No. 10	1—6—10
Edward No. 10	1—6—10
Light Horses No. 61	1—6—11

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 14th 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 10½
" Demand	1 6 1
Do Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 0½
Fcs Demand	104
American Dollars	279
Honkong	250½
Shanghai	247
Japan	152½
Singapore	166

Market Steady.

URGENT FOR MARINE AND MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

Modern British pattern Life Belts passed by the Board of Trade.

Manilla Ropes 1½" to 8"

Canvass of all classes

High class Packings

Steam-proof Rubber Sheets

Oars, Paints, &c.

Large stocks for immediate delivery.

APPLY—

E. K. PALIA & CO.

Bruce Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th Sept. 1918

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.860 Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.5 "
Dew Point	74.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.787 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	5.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.2 "
Minimum do.	76.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.SSE.
Movement of Wind do. do.	65 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0. 5 Inches
Total fall during month	2.03 "
Do. do. year	34. 2 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th Sept.	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day		HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time h. m.	Depth on Sill ft. in.		LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time h. m.	Depth on Sill ft. in.	
Sat.	Sept. 14	m 4 46	24 6	Sept. 14	m 11 0	21 9	
		4 2a	25 9		19	55a 18 9	
Sun.	15	m 6 6	24 7	15			
		5 4a	23 9		0	36a 21 4	
Mon.	16	m 7 27	23 3	16	m 0	3a 18 7	
		7 1a	24 4		2	2a 20 4	
Tues.	17	m 8 38	22 6	17	m 1	48 18 0	
		8 0a	25 6		4	47a 19 0	
Wed.	18	m 9 1m	22 1	18	m 2	41 17 3	
		9 57a	26 10		5	30a 17 8	
Thurs.	19	m 10 0	22 0	19	m 3	30 16 6	
		10 19a	28 1		4	8a 16 3	
Fri.	20	m 10 41	22 1	20	m 4	15 16 0	
		11. 8a	29 2		4	43a 15 1	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Sept. 14 (Saturday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 42m.
" 15 (Sunday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 41m.
" 16 (Monday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 41m.
" 17 (Tuesday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 0m.
" 18 (Wednesday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 39m.
" 19 (Thursday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 39m.
" 20 (Friday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 38m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 13th Sept. 6d. 4h. 18.7m. p.m.; First quarter 12d. 1h. 3.3m. p.m., Full Moon 20d 6h. 40.0m p.m., Last quarter 27d. 10h. 8.6m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Times, on the 14th September 1918 was 29.95 inch s. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 14th September 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the east Punjab. Day temperature is in excess at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below the average except in lower Sind. Day temperature continues in excess at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below the average in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Akola reports 0.21in. of rain. Skies are clear in the northern districts and lightly or moderately clouded over the rest of the division. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess in the western districts.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0.11in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Day temperature is above normal in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Isolated showers are reported from Berar, the south Konkan, the Madras Deccan, south-east Madras and south Malabar. Trichinopoly is the only station that records nearly two inches of rain.

Some increase of rain is probable in south-east Madras.

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NICKEL CASE Rs. 15, 20, 22, 25, 30

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Brandrath Road, LAHORE.

ASK FOR KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE

A Specific Remedy for Malarial Fevers

Sold of all Chemists or from

KARNIK BROS., BOMBAY 4.

SATURDAY'S RACING AT POONA.

4TH DAY OF THE 1ST MEETING.

GAZAL WINS THE GOVERNOR'S PLATE.

BIG DAY FOR MR. GAHAGANS

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 14.

Details:—

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 200.

Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's ALL JOY, 8-6, Collis 1
Mr. Reuben Solomon's DICTATE, 8-12, G. Macall 2
Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's HURMAN, 8-1, Rose 3
Mr. Rajmohamed Vazir's ORMUZ, 7-9, Ebrahim 4

Also ran:—Victor 9-3, Second String 8-13, Tasmania 8-11, Confidence 8-10, Eldorado 8-6, Salim 8-2, Rage 8-0, Royalist 7-9, Aurangazeeb 7-5, Brave Boy 7-3.

Did not run:—Key Note.

The race:—On account of a heavy downpour the field could not be distinguished until they reached the turn when Dictate was seen coming around the turn with All Joy close on his heels. In front of the 2nd enclosure they fought a desperate finish. All Joy lasting to win by 1 length, 2½ lengths, 3½ lengths.

Time:—2 min. 31 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 156-8; Places Rs. 48-8, Rs. 146-8, Rs. 21.

Trainer:—Mohamed Jamal.

THE NEW CASTLE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 800; third Rs. 500.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ROYAL BAND, 9-8, Bowley 1
Mr. A. Hope's HUNYADI, 8-4, Harrison ... 2
Aga Coochick Shah's TOMMY ATKINS, 7-7, Rose 3
Mr. Guthrie's FUGLE LADY, 7-8, Foster ... 4

Also ran:—Claim A 9-8, Spearwood 9-5, Johnnie H 9-5, Lucky Queen 8-7, Hookkoo 7-12, Red Duke 7-11, Decorum 7-9, Watch Tower 7-5, Loch D. 7-4, Adelaide II 6-12, Rochambole 6-12.

The race:—From the start Decorum made the pace followed by Adelaide II, there was no change until 3rd furlong where Hunyadi showed out with Royal Band close up, in the straight Royal Band deprived Hunyadi of first place and won easily by 3½ lengths, 3½ between second and third, 1 length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 48 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 110-8; Places Rs. 26-8, Rs. 27-8, Rs. 30-8.

Trainer:—Goolam Alli.

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's DOWLAT, 8-5, Bowley 1
Mr. Mahmood Shirazi's CINGALEE, 7-11, Rose 2
M. Goculdass' RESOLD, 7-5, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's ANGLER, 7-12, Northmore 4

Also ran:—Amir Aswad 9-1, Ajmer 8-11, Palermo 8-10, Good Luck 8-8, Sufwat 8-8, Hadoor 8-8, Solar Star 8-4, Acetine 7-10, Makbul 7-9.

The race:—Resold took the lead with Sufwat and Cingalee in company upto 3rd furlong, here Cingalee caught the leader followed by Dowlat, near the 2nd stand Dowlat drew out and won easily by 3 lengths, 6 lengths, 1½ lengths.

Time:—2 min. 33 2/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 29; Places Rs. 30-8, Rs. 28-8, Rs. 22.

Trainer:—Goolam Alli.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's FIRE FINCH, 8-10, Huxley 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s WAYNFLETE, 8-3, Collis ... 2
Mr. Dawnes' BILLY BAWN, 7-11, Flynn ... 3
Mr. Kelso's MISS ROLLESTONE, 8-6, F. Templeman 4

Also ran:—Redspear 8-7, Bellicose 8-6, Binfield Grove 8-6.

Did not run:—Forfeit Lass.

The race:—Billy Bawn shot out as soon as they were released, Miss Rollestone following there was no change until 3rd furlong, here Fire Finch overtook Miss Rollestone, Billy Bawn entered the straight first with Fire Finch on his heels, near the 2nd satnd, Fire Finch passed the leader to win by a neck. Waynflete came out suddenly and challenged very strongly, 1 length, ¾ length.

Time:—1 min. 6 2/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 45-8; Places Rs. 26, Rs. 55.

Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—R. C. and Distance.

Winner Cup Rs. 1,000; and Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,500; third Rs. 1,500.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's GAZAL, 7-3, Lynch ... 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' ROYAL COURT, 6-12, Northmore 2
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's COLLINGWOOD, 9-12, Hardy 3
Aga Coochick Shah's LONGBOAT, 7-8, Rose 4

Also ran:—Durban 9-0, Kayid 9-7, Dartmoor 9-7, Anaiza 6-11, Ruby Mine 9-3, Sparrow Hawk 8-7, Rose Hill 6-7, Red Cross 9-3, Mandil 9-0, Nawabzada 8-1, Mooltan 7-5, Union Jack 7-1, Black Ivory 6-13.

Did not run:—Confidence.

The race:—After the customary parade they were lined up and sent away to a good start Black Ivory jumped to the front, he was caught at the 10th furlong post by Royal Court and Sparrow Hawk, who were in front till the 6th furlong, here Gazal, began to close in the leaders with Collingwood following, in the straight Royal Court looked as though he had the advantage, but Gazal passed him to win easily by 2 lengths, 10 lengths.

Time:—3 min. 17 4/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 45-8; Places Rs. 46, Rs. 88, Rs. 49.

Trainer:—Goolam Alli.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,500; third Rs. 1,500.

Mr. M. Goculdass' WILLIAM THE BEAU, 7-2, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' TAGAMOR, 8-2, Flynn ... 2
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's GIACOMI, 7-10, Rose 3
Messrs. J. Stewart's CALDER VALE, 9-0, Hardy 4

Also ran:—Sampler 8-11, Anthracite 8-2, Trinie Alliance 9-1, Poignant 8-7, Brendan 8-6, Francis Armand 7-8, Forward III 8-5, Patchy 8-2, Cyanite 7-13, Ruskin 7-13.

Did not run:—Llangeinor, Thunder Pastime and Screamer.

The race:—Tagamor took a very long lead followed by stable companion, William the Beau and Ruskin, there was no change until the 2nd enclosure was reached where William the Beau passed Tagamor to win easily by 1½ length, 10 length, short head.

Time:—1 min. 49 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 35-8; Places Rs. 36-8, Rs. 51 Rs. 39.

Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE ROSHERVILLE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Pine's PENNY PIE, 8-3, Harrison 1
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' RED QUILL, 8-4, Ruiz 2
Mr. G. E. D. Langley's CARYANDA, 8-13, Rose 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's MAY BOY, 8-1, Quinn 4

Also ran:—Footman 9-4, Gladiator 8-5, Loxwood 8-7, Bright Bird 8-5, Mary 8-1, Dress 8-1 and Eagle's Nest 7-6.

Did not run:—Black Kite, William The Beau and Little Nan.

The race:—Penny Pie at the pace followed by Caryanda and May Boy, near the 2nd stand Red Quill snatched the 2nd place from Caryanda, Penny Pie won by 3 lengths, 2 lengths, 1½ lengths.

Time:—1 min. 48 2/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 152-8; Places Rs. 39, Rs. 17 and Rs. 31.

Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE LAWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ZUHEIR, 7-10, Lynch 1
Mr. S. A. Wahed's OSPREY, 7-6, Rose 2
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's BALLOON, 7-5, Northmore 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's MONEY GOLD, 8-8, Ruiz 4

Also ran:—Ace of Royals 9-1, Baloz 8-12, Four Aces 7-11, Nizam-ul-Mulk 8-11, Young Majub 8-9, Vellard 8-8, Tawdry 8-0 and Najdi 7-6.

Did not run:—Defender.

The race:—Osprey took a lengthy lead from a good start followed by Zuheir and Balloon, near the 2nd stand Zuheir caught the leader and won after an exciting finish by a neck, 2 lengths, ½ length.

Time:—1 min. 27 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 37-8; Places Rs. 45, Rs. 27 and Rs. 29-8.

Trainer:—Goolam Ali.

2ND ENCLOSURE TOTE.

DIVIDENDS.

1st Race.—Win Rs. 101; Places: Rs. 30, Rs. 56, Rs. 11-8.
2nd Race.—Win Rs. 31; Places: Rs. 11, Rs. 12, Rs. 14-8.
3rd Race.—Win Rs. 9-8; Places: Rs. 19-8, Rs. 14, Rs. 13-8.
4th Race.—Win Rs. 22; Places: Rs. 15, Rs. 26.
5th Race.—Win Rs. 23; Places: Rs. 54, Rs. 49-8, Rs. 28.
6th Race.—Win Rs. 19-8; Places: Rs. 22, Rs. 34, Rs. 17.
7th Race.—Win Rs. 66-8; Places: Rs. 17-8, Rs. 8-8, Rs. 16.
8th Race.—Win Rs. 18; Places: Rs. 27-8 Rs 16-8, Rs. 18.

A DEAD MAN AS A PLAINTIFF.

COURT ORDERS ATTORNEYS TO BEAR COST.

Shrinivas S. Bavri a firm plaintiffs v. Abraham E. J. Abraham defendant.

(Before Justice Beaman.)

The plaintiffs were shroffs, merchants and commission agents and they sued to recover from the defendants a sum of Rs. 81,509 with interest in respect of Cotton transactions

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar and Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. T. J. Strangman and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the defendant.

On the suit being called on Mr. Strangman raised a preliminary objection. He said that his client had very recently come to know that Shrinivas S. Bavri in whose name the suit had been filed had died in October 1917. Some of the transactions sued on had been entered into Shrinivas's life-time, while the others had been entered into after his death. During his life-time Shrinivas was the sole surviving co-partner in a joint Hindu family. After his death he left a minor widow and the widow of a cousin, who had in another suit applied to be substituted parties in the stead of Shrinivas, He said that these facts had been well-known to the solicitors for the plaintiffs, and that they had deliberately filed a suit in the name of a dead man and added the words "& firm" to get over the difficulty. He submitted that the suit was not maintainable and should be dismissed and the plaintiff's attorneys ordered personally to bear the costs.

Mr. Rangnekar urged that the business of Shrinivas Sitaram Bavri was a joint family business, that during his life-time it was carried on by Shrinivas as manager of the joint family, that after his death it devolved upon the widows who were entitled to carry it on and that it was competent to the widows to file a suit in the name of the joint family firm. At the most it was a technical defect and, if necessary, he would amend the title of the plaint.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in delivering judgment said that the position brought about by the plaintiff's attorneys was very singular, if not unique. On the facts it was patently plain that the deceased Shrinivas Sitaram Bavri was the sole surviving male member of the family that might or not have been joint. But assuming (as was the plaintiff's case) that it was joint, the position of the widow of the pre-deceased male member was perfectly well-known under the Hindu Law as administered in this presidency. She could put forward no claim whatever upon any ground to be joint with the last surving male member. There was, therefore, on the admitted facts no joint family subsisting and the terrible confusion which had been introduced into the simplest legal notions by the partiality of courts for trading on business as something quite distinct from joint family property ought never to have arisen in this case. The attorneys for the plaintiffs, knowing the facts perfectly well had deliberately filed the suit in the name of the deceased, calling him at the same time, a firm. He had been dead some months and there was no firm surviving as in fact there never had been a firm after the time the deceased became the sole surviving member. The provisions of the code relating to suits by firms were of course strictly limited to partnership firms. But as he had said the courts had conceived a strange leaning towards investing business carried on by a joint family with some atleast of the attributes of partnership, although a most cursory analysis would show that there was no possibility of reconciling the fundamental theory of the joint family with any known legal notions of partnership proper. It was the widow of the deceased who was entitled to sue. As it was the plaint was entirely in the air and was referable to no living being whatever. His Lordship had therefore no alternative but to dismiss the plaint and make the attorneys responsible for and to bear the costs. This would not prejudice the minor widow in bringing a properly framed suit.

Mr. Davar, who came in at this stage, applied that his Lordship should not pass an order against the plaintiff's attorneys in respect of the costs. He submitted that it would be introducing a most dangerous principle in these courts to pass orders for costs against third parties without hearing them.

His Lordship, I will hear the attorneys now, if they wish to be heard.

Mr. Davar. I do not represent them and I cannot argue for them at a minute's notice.

His Lordship noted Mr. Davar's objection and confirmed his order as to costs against plaintiff's attorneys.

Plaintiff's attorneys. Bhimji & Co.

Defendant's attorneys: Ardeshir, Hormusji Dinshaw & Co.

CALCUTTA MONSOON MEETING.

SIXTH DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CLACUTTA, Sept. 15.

The curtain was rung down to-day on racing at headquarters and after a week's spell it will be resumed at Barrackpore, to which the Royal Calcutta Turf Club has this year extended its patronage. A heavy shower of rain this morning made going on the hurdle course rather heavy, but the sand track rode splendidly. The heavy rain had reduced the temperature to such an extent that people could witness the racing in comfort. The attendance was very large and all the enclosures were filled.

The card consisted of seven events, the first of which was the Pony Consolation Plate, for which six ponies were saddled. Slippery Ann was made a hot favourite at evens, but there was a vague rumour that Slippery Ann was lame. Perhaps the rumour for once was true and Slippery Ann was badly beaten by the second favourite when the real pinch came.

In the Trainers' Plate all three left out faced the starter. Tarfoot was backed heavily at 7 to 4 but there were many who nibbled at Castle Vite. Perledale was running close to Tarfoot, when she fell and the pony won very, easily.

In the Second Division of the Allies' Plate Sunny Time opened favourite with Speak The Truth second favourite at threes and then Lady Marchmint at fours, a large amount of money coming for the Lady. She almost disputed favouritism with Sunny Time, In the race Lady Marchmint was left and Sunny Time won as she liked.

In the first division of the Allies' Plate only six started. Highfield Lady with her topweight was made favourite at evens, but many supported Diana because Pullin was riding her and also because the ground was heavy. She was at threes and she won easily.

The Kalighat Plate saw Aquae Solis the open favourite, but he was soon displaced by Downey Boy, on whom Pullin was in mount. They could be had at threes and the subsequent winner, Silver Lining, at sixes. After a very tight race Silver Lining won.

Only four started in the Empire Plate. Pomade opened at 6 to 4, with Santicola at twos. Others could be had at any reasonable price. Money pouring in, Pomade's price stiffened and evens was the best that could be had for him. In the race he was always handy and at the crucial moment left Santicola stone dead.

For the Horse Consolation Plate, Nareb opened at 7 to 4 on and Harvest Home at eights. Nareb was heavily backed but money came in from the right quarter for Harvest Home at the last moment and twos was the last price available. After a great race he won by a head.

Details as under:—

THE PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs. Fitch and Scott's LADY MALWOOD 8-3, Pullin 1
Mr. Ghosal's SLIPPERY ANN 8-8, Harrison 2
Mr. Galstaun's PIER 9-0, Marland 3

Also ran.—Balsam 7-7, Blackwell 8-4, Little Mouse 8-2 (dec. 4lbs).

Betting.—Evens Slippery Ann, threes Lady Malwood, fours Pier, longer prices the others.

Won by 3½ lengths, ½ length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1 min. 6 2/5 secs.

Totalizators Paid.—Rs. 39 win, Rs. 15, and Rs. 14 for places.

The race.—Off a level start Slippery Ann and Lady Malwood were the first to jump out with Pier third. A furlong from Home Slippery Ann was under the whip and Lady Malwood passed her to win quite easily.

THE TRAINERS PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles over 9 furlongs.

Mr. Dee's TARFOOT, 9-1, Barker 1
Mr. Galstaun's CASTLE VITE 11-0, Williamson 2

Also ran.—Perledale 9-0, (fell).

Betting.—7 to 4 on Tarfoot, 9 to 4 on Castle Vite, fours Perledale.

Won by 15 lengths.

Time.—3 mins. 56 2/5 secs.

Totalizators Paid.—Rs. 17 win

The race.—Tarfoot, Perledale and Castle Vite was the order from the start to the big tree, where Perledale came a cropper. Tarfoot went on his own and won as he liked. Neither Perledale nor Sea Stream who rode her were hurt.

THE ALLIES' PLATE.—Division II. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Dee's SUNNY TIME 9-3, Harrison ... 1
Lieut.-Col. Smith's SPEAK THE TRUTH 8-1, Barker 2
Lieut.-Col. Holden and Mr. Scott's LADY MARCHMINT, 8-11, Pullin 3

Also ran.—The Prodigal 9-4, Gardenia 8-1, Regal Sally 9-0, Pekingese 8-6, Boudicca 7-4.

Betting.—3 to 2 Sunny Time, twos Lady Marchmint, sixes Speak The Truth and Pekingese, longer odds the rest.

Won by 1½ lengths; 1½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1 min. 5 2/5 secs.

Totalizators Paid.—Rs. 35 win, Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 12 for places.

The race.—While Lady Marchmint was left Sunny Time was the first out of the gate followed by Speak The Truth. Sunny Time won all the way. Lady Marchmint gained ground very fast, but could not trouble the first two.

THE ALLIES' PLATE.—Division I. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Singh's DIANA 7-10, (dec. 1lb.) Pullin 1
Mr. Lilo's STEPASIDE, 7-12, Alford 2
Messrs. Donetil and Page's HIGHFIELD LADY, 10-3, Harrison 3

Also ran.—No Ball 8-8, Bideawee 7-9, (dec. 8lbs), Mahoney Boy 7-7.

Betting.—Evens Highfield Lady, 5 to 2 Bideawee, threes Diana, tens and more others.

Won by 3 lengths, 2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Totalizators Paid.—Rs. 41 win, Rs. 21 and Rs. 60 for places.

The race.—Highfield Lady streaked out to the front, Bideawee and Diana were her nearest attendants and then came Stepaside, Bideawee soon retired and then Highfield Lady faltered and the race was cleverly won by Diana

THE KALIGHAT PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. White's SILVER LINING 11-1, Marland 1
Mr. Snelgrove's AQUAE SOLIS, 11-7, Hempson 2
Mr. Galstaun's DOWNEY BOY, 11-11, Pullin 3

Also ran.—Signalman 10-13, Loch Seven 10-8, Sunshine 7-8.

Betting.—Threes Aquae Solis and Downey Boy, sixes Silver Lining, 5 to 2 Signalman, twelves the others.

Won by a short neck, head between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1 min. 35 4/5 secs.

Totalizators Paid.—Rs. 67 win, Rs. 22 and Rs. 24 for places

The race.—It was a good race to witness. All the horses being close together opposite the stand, a desperate finish ensued. Marland lifting Silver Lining almost on the post, to win by short neck.

THE EMPIRE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr. Thomas' POMADE 7-10, Pullin 1
Messrs. Donetil and Watson's SANTICOLA 8-4, Harrison 2
Mr. Pugh's LITTLE 9-1, Barker 3

Also ran.—Idewild 9-12.

Betting.—Evens Pomade, twos Santicola, fours Idewild, eights Little.

Won by 2 lengths, 2½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—2 mins. 0 1/5 seconds.

Totalizators Paid Rs. 32 win, Rs. 14 and Rs 15 for places.

The race.—Santicola, Pomade, Little and Idewild was the order up to the Zeerut opening where Pomade easily passed Santicola and going on won comfortably.

THE HORSE CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Dee's HARVEST HOME, 9-12, Harrison 1
Mr. Allan's NAREB, 8-10, Pullin 2
Lieut.-Col. Smith's LEVEN BRIDGE 9-0, Barker 3

Also ran.—Port of Spain 6-12 (dec 2lbs), Fairy Dream 9-2.

Betting.—7 to 4 on Nareb, threes Harvest Home, tens the rest.

Won by a short head, 2½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1 min. 18 secs.

The race—Leven Bridge was the first to streak the line. He was followed by Fairy Dream, Nareb and Harvest Home. After four furlongs had been covered, Nareb assumed the command with Harvest Home coming up strong. After an exciting race the latter won by short head.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT IN GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

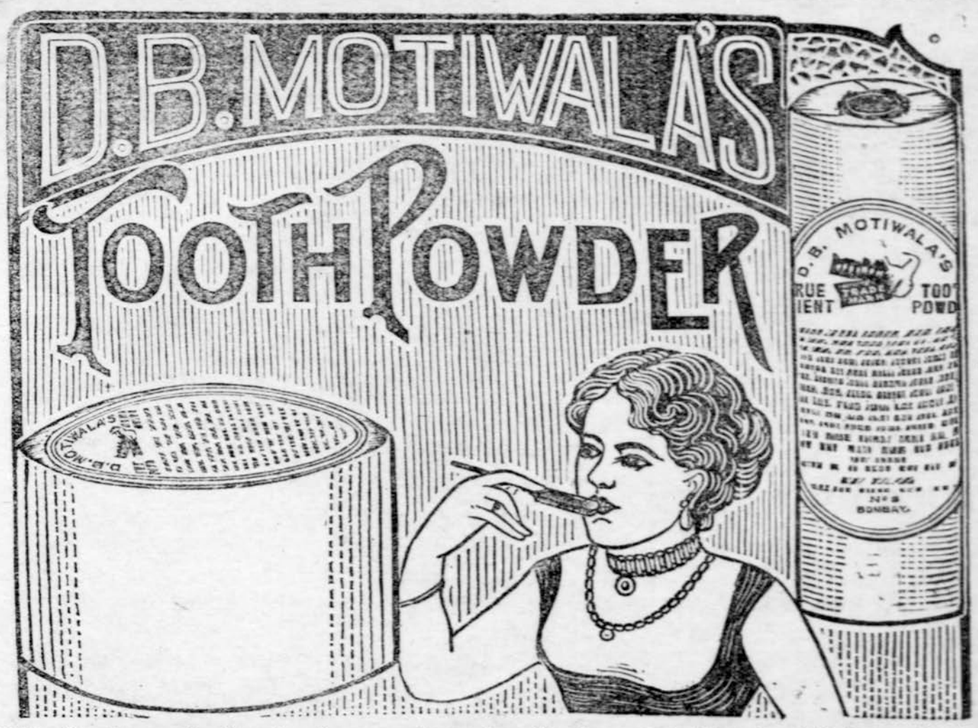
Sir,—The German system of State management of railways has been held up before the Indian public as a model by those who have dedicated their lives to the service of the mother country. The same system has been held up before the Indian public as an object of ridicule by the apologists of company management. This is a striking example of the old cuttle-fish methods which are resorted to by those who have to defend a system under which they enjoy the monopoly to exploit a country. How devoid of truth the statement of the monopolists is can be shown by any amount of reliable and authentic evidence. But the glowing tribute paid by Mr. Lloyd-George, as President of the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom, to State management should suffice. Mr. Lloyd-George said:—

"The German and Belgian railways were used in the interest of the industries of those countries. He had taken the trouble to make enquiries into the working of the State railways in the industrial districts of Germany, and he must say that he had been amazed at the results of that enquiry. There was general agreement that the State railway administration was far superior to the old system of private ownership and administration. Several merchants and traders spoke of the advantages they witnessed from, and of the value of the co-ordination, of the railways in Prussia, and said that the uniform administration could not be too highly appreciated. . . . . There were three investigators, who carried out their investigations separately and they were all agreed that in Germany the trader was perfectly satisfied: that he would no more go back to private ownership and administration of railways than we would go back to private ownership and administration of the Post Office in this country. . . . Prince Bismarck had considered the question of State management of railways purely from the point of view of the development of the interests of Germany. The thirty years' experience of the State management of railways in Germany had proved his plan a colossal and a great financial success."

If the 'scientific plundering of India' by European and Anglo-Indian capitalists is to cease, the Government must grant at once the demand of India for State management of her railways. Those who have been growing fat on all sorts of illegitimate gains resulting from the huge monopolies should have no voice in determining the railway policy of the country. If the Government is honest and sincere in the profession of its new policy of giving responsible government to India, it must disregard the outcries of the few individuals who for their selfish gain are doing harm to the country.—Yours, etc.,

PLAIN SPEAKING.

USE



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Price per box of "True Orient Tooth Powder," for daily use, Ans. 10; per phial Ans. 4 and per lb. Rs. 4. Price per box of "Mixed Tooth Powder," for aching teeth and gums, Ans. 12, per phial Ans. 6 and per lb. Rs. 6.

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TESTIMONIALS.

Dr. W. J. Montgomery, Civil Surgeon, Buldana, Berar, writes: "It makes the teeth pearly white and removes the tartar It also has the effect of improving the breath."

Nanabhai H. Moos, Esquire, LL.B., Solicitor, High Court, Bombay, says: Motiwala's Tooth Powder has cured me of severe pain in my Molar teeth which had rendered my nights sleepless for weeks together. I recommended it to several of my friends who suffered from a similar pain, and all of them with one voice pronounced it to be very efficacious."

H. H. Harisinghji Rupsinghji, brother to the Maharaja Shahib of Bhownagar, says: "For some time past we ourselves have been using Motiwala's Tooth Powder and now we do not like any other dentrifice."

M. Abdul Ali, Esquire, Deputy Collector, Raichore, writes: "I find Motiwala's Tooth Powder to be an astringent which leanses and strengthens the teeth very well."

c

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Tickets at Rs. 2 each. Proceeds after deducting the expenses to be distributed in prizes to be given in War Bonds. Complimentary Tickets allowed. First Prize Rs. 20,000. Closing and drawing of Lottery extended to 9-11-18 and 23-11-18 respectively. Tickets not sent V.P.P. Apply to the Secretaries of the War Loan Lottery, Cambay.

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(13)	Spirits of the Lake in one Volume complete	0	12	

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LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Khordad Sal (Parsi holiday); Banks closed. Quadrangular Cricket Final matches commence.

TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

Mr. C. Jinarajadasa's public lecture (illustrated by slides) on "Child welfare in a Model Municipality," Excelsior Theatre, Fort 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

Catholic Library Members' Social, 6 p.m.
Poona Pageant and Fete.
Mails for Seychelles, Ibo Chindi, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m.
Benefit Performance by Gandharva Natak Mandali of "Widyaharan" in aid of the building Fund of the Dadar Sarwajanik Wachanalaya, New Elphinstone Theatre Grant Road, 8-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Poona Pageant and Fete.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6-30 and 9 p.m.
Excelsior: Frawley Co., at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND.

Subscriptions in aid of the fund are acknowledged amounting to Rs. 4,85,745-9-10.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court Sessions on Tuesday the 17th instant at 11-30 a.m.

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, the total attendance of different nationalities in August last was 775, males being 550 and females 125.

SHIKSHANONNATI MANDAL

Under the anspices of the above Mandal, Mr. H. B. P. Ramchandrabuwa Dandekar will perform Hari Kirtan before Sarvajanik Ganpati Ambewadi Girgaon to-day at 9 p.m. (S.T.).

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Under the auspices of the Hindu 'B' Division of the above Brigadet, weekly (on Sundays) First Aid and Home Nursing classes will shortly be opened at Dadar. Ladies and gentleman desirous of joining the classes should apply to the Divisional Superintendent, Railway Quarters, Santa Cruz, before the 25th instant.

VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DESPENSARY.

During August the number of patients treated in this Dispensary at Sion was 2206. The number of new admissions was 719, 438 being Hindus, 136 Mussulmans, 7 Parsees, 121 Christians and other classes 17. The average daily attendance was 71.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The Hon. Secretary of this Institution reports that the following gentlemen have become Life Members of the Mandali by paying Rs. 100 and Rs. 101 respectively:—Rao Saheb Shankarrao Govind Chube, (Bagalkot), and Mr. Gopalrao Narayan Ubhayakar, (Hubli).

Mr. P. G. Masurekar, Bar-at-law, (Rajkot), has sent in a donation of Rs. 101 and the executors of the estate of the late Mr. S N. Pandit, Bar-at-law, (Rajkot), of Rs. 200 for current expenses. The firm of Messrs. Vishnu Bhikajee Khandalekar (Gadag) have remitted a sum of Rs. 101 to found a Prize Fund in their name.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

The Bombay Agent of this bank has received telegraphic advice from the London Office that the Bank's Directors have declared an interim dividend for the half year ended 30th June last at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum free of income-tax.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

4TH BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Captain F. C. Annesley, Offg. Commandant.

Saturday, September 14th, 1918.
Monday, 16th—7-15 a.m. Riding School.
Tuesday, 17th—7-15 a.m. Riding School.
6-15 p.m. Volunteer Club, Sword Exercise.
Wednesday 18th—7-15 a.m. Riding School.
Thursday, 19th—6-45 a.m. Musketry Class, Pali Hill, Golf Club.
7-0 a.m. Musketry Class, Volunteer Club.
Friday 20th—7-15 a.m. Squadron Parade, A., B., C. and D. Troops. Church Gate.
Saturday, 21st—Range Practice, Colaba 4-30 p.m.

E. G. PEARSON,
2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant,
4th Bombay Light Horse.

The Regimental Musketry Competitions announced for September 28th and October 5th and 19th are postponed owing to the inter-regimental Shooting Competition.

ALL INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 735, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

WOUNDED.

Royal Air Force:—Lieut. A. A. Cullen.
I.A.R.O.:—Lieut. G. B. Walter.

RETAIL VEND OF COUNTRY SPIRIT.

EXCESS PROFITS TO BE DEVOTED TO PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

In Government Resolution No. 15079, Revenue Department, dated the 13th December, 1917, Government issued orders making certain modifications in the method of disposal of the right of retail vend of country spirit in the Bombay Presidency. In paragraph 14 of that Resolution they expressed their desire that any extra profits that might be realized from the change of system should be devoted to the promotion of primary education or to sanitary or other improvements of local administration and were pleased to direct that any difference between the receipts under the system of auction or under the fixed fees as then ordered and the vend fees then received, should be earmarked for those purposes. They accordingly appointed a committee in February, 1918, for the purpose of considering the most effective method of distributing the excess revenue so derived. The accompanying report has now been received from the committee. The Governor in Council is pleased to approve of the recommendations made by the committee and early steps are being taken to give effect to them.

THE REPORT.

In the course of their report the committee state:—

The second and third meetings of the committee were held on June the 10th and 11th. On these occasions the committee were informed that although exact returns had not yet been received from the several districts showing the amount of extra profits to be realised, a conservative estimate for each of the three years following the change of system put the figure at Rs. 45 lakhs, while it was calculated that after the first triennium, on the conclusion of which the shops would be again put up to auction, at least a third of the excess revenue realised during the first triennium could be counted upon. In view of this uncertainty the committee decided that the wiser course would be not to make any attempt to earmark particular sums of money for specific purposes, but to lay down in general terms what they thought might be suggested to Government as the proportionate claims of major heads of expenditure in percentages. It was however assumed as a rough basis for calculation that a recurring expenditure of about Rs. 15 lakhs could safely be relied upon permanently and a non-recurring expenditure of about twice that amount for the first three years only.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

As regards the principle of distribution the large majority of the committee were opposed to a suggestion that it should be on a basis of the territorial units of administration and held that the bulk of the revenue should be devoted to primary education, the balance being distributed among the other major heads. Accordingly the following resolutions were passed:—

I.—That this committee recommend that 75 per cent. of the recurring revenue from the excess profits be devoted to the five following objects, viz.:—

(i) The opening of new schools in rural areas.

(ii) The encouragement of free and compulsory primary education in municipal areas throughout the presidency, including the city of Bombay, provided it is decided by Government that they should contribute towards this object in that city.

(iii) The increase of the pay of primary school teachers.

(iv) The provision of special facilities for the primary education of the backward classes.

(v) The training of primary school teachers.

II.—That this committee recommend that 50 per cent. of the non-recurring revenue from the excess profits be devoted during the next three years to the three following objects, viz.:—

(i) Building grants for primary schools.

(ii) Building and equipment of training schools for primary school teachers.

(iii) Grain compensation for primary school teachers.

III.—That this committee recommend that the balance of the revenue from excess profits, both recurring and non-recurring, be spent on objects of sanitation (including water-supply) and medical relief.

With reference to the third recommendation it was the opinion of the Committee that it should be left to Government to decide, on the recommendation of the Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner, upon what precise objects the available funds could be most suitably expended, but the hope was expressed that it would be found possible to devote substantial funds in particular to the provision of maternity homes and the improvement of sanitary conditions in pilgrim centres.

GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMAN COMMUNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am now engaged in compiling a brief history of the Goud Saraswat Brahman Community, and shall be obliged if any of your readers would kindly furnish me with the following information:—

1. When did the Goud Saraswat Brahmans migrate from Bengal?
2. When were Mangesh Lingam and Shanta Durga, the family Gods of the Community, or their temples consecrated? Whether any inscription giving the dates, is to be found on the temples or any copper plate, or document is in the possession of the priests?
3. Who reigned in Goa before it was taken by the Portuguese? Whether any geneaology of that royal family is available, and if so, where?
4. Was there any Raja in or about Goa by the name, Parashurama, and if so, when did he flourish?
5. Is there any written book of the mother-language of the community, and if so, where is it available?
6. Has anybody written any history of the community, and if so, what is the name of the book, and where is it available?—Yours, etc.,

K. P. BISWAS.

Dharwar, Bombay Presidency.
14th September, 1918.

BOMBAY TRAM SERVICE.

COMPANY'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. F. C. Rimington, Managing Director of B. E. Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., had addressed the following letter to the President of the Municipal Corporation regarding the criticisms on the present service made in the Corporation meeting on Thursday last.

The PRESIDENT,
of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay,
BOMBAY.

Sir,—I desire to submit some remarks regarding the strictures of the city's tramway service made by some members of the Corporation at a recent meeting.

I note that one member is reported as remarking that that service compared unfavourably with the present service in other large cities. He did not mention what his opportunities had been for making this comparison, but having twice visited Europe since the outbreak of the present war, I can affirm that, at all events so far as London and Paris are concerned, he is wrong. In England all railway, tramway and motor 'bus services have been extensively curtailed since the war. On the other hand fares have been raised about 50 per cent. At Bombay the tramway service has been increased, and notwithstanding the heavy advance in operating expenses, the fares remain unchanged, being now about one-third to one-fourth of those charged on tramways in England for similar distances.

Another member of the Corporation drew attention to what he described as the irregularities and slow speed of the tramway service here. I dealt with similar complaints in a letter which I had the honour of addressing to the Corporation some months ago, but as memories are short it is perhaps desirable that I should repeat some of the reasons why that service is not as regular or as speedy as we should wish. The heaviest traffic with which the Company has to deal is between the Fort and the native city. In the former the streets used by the tramway are generally wide, but the only access from it to the central, western and northern districts of the city is through four extremely narrow streets: Kalbadevi, Abdul Rehman Street, Nagdevi Street and Girgaum Road. Here the speed of the cars must necessarily be slow because they are obstructed by a great congestion of both vehicular and pedestrian traffic. Another factor which limits their speed is the great number of stopping stations, necessitated by the density of the population. On its total track mileage of 21½ miles the Company has had, for the public convenience, to provide no fewer than 310 stopping stations.

As to the irregularities in the service, I see that one gentleman complained that he had had on more than one occasion to wait from 10 to 15 minutes for a car. Possibly. But if he had brought that fact, and the place and time of those occurrences, to the notice of its Traffic Manager, instead of abusing the Company from his seat in the Corporation, he would probably have ascertained that some special and unavoidable obstruction had delayed the running on that particular line. As I have pointed out before, we do not, like railways, run on a reserved track. On the contrary our cars largely run through narrow and congested streets where various obstructions frequently occur. If and when a broad street is provided between Carnac Road and Pydhowni I can promise a material improvement in the speed and regularity of the tramway service between the native city and the Fort. Unless and until it is, I am afraid that there is no great prospect of much improvement proving feasible.

The statements made at the Corporation meeting that the electric cars are slower than the old horse cars, and that the former take one hour and ten minutes to accomplish the run from the Fort to the Victoria Gardens whereas the latter used to take only 40 minutes, are both incorrect. The average time taken for this trip by the electric cars (from the Museum Siding) is 38 minutes; the average time it took the old horse cars was 50 minutes.

The Company has no ground for complaint regarding its treatment by the Corporation or its executive, which it gives me pleasure to acknowledge has as a rule been reasonable, broad-minded and helpful. But, Sir, as you are aware, the Municipality itself is often the target of a good deal of outside criticism in connection with its administration, as, for example, a Bombay death-rate twice and often thrice that of London, its building bye-laws, the preservation of insanitary and overcrowded slum areas, the bad condition of many of its streets and roads, and not a few other matters. Its reply to this hostile criticism would doubtless be:—"We are up against Eastern conditions, we cannot always attain at Bombay the Municipal standards of London or Berlin." And the same answer is equally forceful as a reply to invidious criticism directed against the tramway service here:—"We also are up against Eastern conditions, we do not run through streets like those of London or Berlin, we cannot obtain the same quality of labour here for our traffic employees." In addition to that, and far more serious than that—we are at present up against war conditions. Despite a very foolish assertion to the contrary made at the Corporation Meeting, we are extremely short of cars with the result that, owing to the great expansion of the city's population since the war, those that are running are greatly overcrowded during many hours of the day and numerous persons cannot find accommodation on them. Last month the number of passengers carried on the tramway exceeded those carried during the same month last year by close upon a million. The total number carried that month being over 5½ millions. To deal with this immense and growing street traffic the Company has had at its disposal only 196 single car and twin car units, about ten per cent. of which are always in its workshops undergoing repairs. Twenty-five additional trucks, recently arrived from America, are now being fitted with their bodies and will be on our lines by the end of this month. An additional twenty-five are awaiting a permit from the Munitions Board to authorise their shipment, but whether our application for that permit will be granted, I have not as yet been notified. If it be, the efficiency of the tramway service will be considerably improved. We are also short of rails, wheels, motors and a great deal of other material, needed to maintain and improve that service. Last, but not least, we are short of staff, as five of the Company's European officers have left its service to take up military employment for the period of the war, including the Managing Engineer at the head of its Traction Branch.

Had criticism been directed to these undoubted deficiencies, and the resultant inconveniences both to the public and ourselves, I should, because they admittedly exist, have left it unanswered, except to point out that it is the Kaiser and not the Company's executive who ought to be hanged for the present situation!

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd.,
By
(Sd.) F. C. RIMINGTON.
Managing Director.

DR. S. IYER'S VIEWS ON REFORMS.

MRS. BESANT'S DISSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 14.

Mrs. Besant writes in "New India" openly dissociating herself, being compelled as the Congress President for the year and by her convictions, from the view expressed in her paper by Dr. Subramania Iyer that the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme deserved rejection.

"New India" says:—"Mrs. Besant stands for introducing the principles of the Congress-League Scheme into the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme and if those principles are accepted by Parliament and inserted in the Bill "New India", while she is editor, will support the Bill as the first step towards self-government and will continue to work for the rest of the rupee."

HUMANITARIAN WORK IN BOMBAY.

The following resolution was passed by the Vadnagara Nagar Mandal, Bombay, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Mandal held on the 9th instant:—

(1) The members of the Vadnagara Nagar Mandal, Bombay, in a public meeting assembled at Heera Baug on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Mandal on the 9th day of September 1918, place on record, with pride and satisfaction, their deep sense of appreciation of the meritorious work done by their brethren Messrs. Labhshanker Laxmidas Vaishnav, and Chhaganlal P. Nanavatty, in the cause of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund. Mr. Labhshanker has devoted his life solely to promoting the welfare of animals and Mr. C. P. Nanavatty has done indefatigable work under the Bombay Humanitarian Society. The Mandal sincerely congratulates them and wishes that their work may be more glorious in future.

Resolved further that the President of the meeting be requested to communicate a copy of this resolution to the said brethren for information.

ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

The special session of the Second All-India Music Conference was held at Rampur on the 7th September, under the presidentship of his Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur of Rampur, when the following resolutions were adopted:—

1. That the dates of the (Delhi) Conference be fixed as 7th to 10th December, 1918.
2. That the Ragu system advocated by Prof. V. N. Bhatkhundy of Bombay is suitable for giving mass education in music.
3. That a central music college should be established at Delhi.
4. That rupees ten lakhs be collected for establishing this college, and special deputations should wait on their Highnesses of Baroda, Indore, Mysore, Kashmir, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Jhalawa, Patiala, Sangrur, Dholpur, Nabha and other ruling chiefs representing them to contribute liberally towards the College fund.
5. That a detailed scheme be drafted by a body of experts like Prof. V. N. Bhatkhundy, Thakur M. Nawab Ali, Talugdar of Akberpur, Mr. S. N. Karnod, Prof. S. L. Joshi of Baroda, Prof. P. B. Joshi of Ajmere, etc., etc., within one month.
6. That the foundation stone should be laid at the time of the Conference if promises for rupees five lakhs are secured within the next three months.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

PARSI PLAYERS FOR THE FINAL.

(From a correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

The following have been selected to play for the Parsis against the Presidency in the final match of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday:—Dr. Kanga (capt.) and Messrs. Kapadia, Chothia, Vajifdar, Driver, Mirza, Chinoy, Daruwala, Ghandhy, Elavia and Bhapu. There are two changes from the team that played against the Mahomedans. Elavia replaces Vatcha, who is unable to play on account of the injury to his ankle which he sustained during the match on Saturday. Bhapu has been selected in place of Elchidana. Vatcha's absence is a serious handicap to the Parsis as he bowled in splendid form in the last match. As Vatcha's absence weakens the Parsi powers of attack. Bhapu as an all-rounder has been selected in place of Elchidana.

A Rangoon message says:—

Four officers of the Police and Excise departments have been appointed Assistant Commandants of the military police with the Chindwin Battalion.

The Red Triangle Companion Fund, Rangoon, now amounts to Rs. 92,000.

CIVIL CONSCRIPTION.

RIGHTS OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

MR. LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS'S LECTURE.

In the course of an address on "Civil Conscription" which the Hon. Mr. Samaldas delivered before the members of the Sydenham College Union, the speaker remarked that the title of his lecture was borrowed from Mr. George Russell whose book "National Reform" formed the groundwork of the lecture. Since the earliest times the liability of the individual to fight in defence of the State was recognised, though compulsory service was adopted in countries like France only in recent times. Englishmen, being secure against foreign aggression, grew averse to the adoption of military compulsion. Speaking of India conscription was talked of at the time of the Delhi Conference, thus making the burden of the Punjab more equitable in the return of men. Peace occupations tended to sap the martial spirit of even warlike races. That the spirit had not altogether been dead in India was evident from the response of the Marathas and *bhadralog* of Bengal and the recruitment of students in the I. D. F. Mr. Samaldas continuing said:—

The Intelligentzia, to use the words of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, have asked for the repeal of the Arms Act, but the idea at the back of this demand was the humiliation felt at the racial bar, and the disqualification to bear arms and an active desire to take part in the defence of the country. It is questionable whether the repeal of this act even now will lead of itself to a larger recruitment for the new army. People have been so accustomed to ease and contentment that it will take them very long to understand the significance of this world-wide war that a country desirous of enjoying the full bliss of peace and contentment must be fully prepared to defend itself against foreign invasion. Beyond this India owes a further debt to the British Empire on account of the protection extended to it by the British Navy. Till she has a navy of her own she must be in a position not only to undertake her own defence but to help the Empire at the time of need. In a poor country like India, it is not possible to maintain a large voluntary army. Some sort of conscription will have to be introduced to enable her to keep her proper place amongst the partners of the British Empire. This measure will also be a great benefit both physically and mentally to the young men trained under it. As a well-known writer puts it, "The men who get this sort of military training under conscription "Leave the ranks with bodies steeled to resist disease," and minds capable of prolonged concentrated efforts. Hence they not only remain capable of work for a considerably larger period of time but they also do better work throughout the whole time." If and when it is decided to introduce conscription in this country the next important question is whether such conscription should (1) be equally applied to all parts of the country and to all classes or whether it should (2) be made applicable to what are known as the martial races, and only in those parts of the country where the majority of the inhabitants belong to the martial races. The first alternative is not only not practicable for some years to come, but coming from a foreign Government is likely to be very much misunderstood and most probably resented.

ONLY BY STAGES.

Conscription will have to be introduced by stages, which may keep pace with the stages of responsible Government vouchsafed in the famous pronouncement of August 20th of the last year. If this principle is accepted, and compulsory military service is exacted from a few, the next question for solution is that of making persons who get exemption from the provisions of this act, contribute their share towards national defence. This may take the form of money contribution or rendering some other form of service for the same period as that of compulsory military service. The first form will be tantamount to putting a money value on the military service and will naturally be resented by them, as a commutation of their patriotism in rupees, annas and pies. Such a tax on the wealth of the country will in a manner demoralize the monied class who far as it will consider itself free from other liabilities to the State and may be led to look down upon the proletariat as a class meant for service only. The middle class will resent such a tax as a polltax and History tells us how unpopular it is likely to be. We must therefore fall back upon the second alternative of requiring each citizen to put in the same number of years' service in some civil department of the State as is rendered by the member of the martial race in the military department, and "civil conscription" is the phrase used in connection with this kind of compulsory service. While the Irish patriot-poet suggests civil conscription in lieu of military conscription I recommend the adoption of both these classes of conscription side by side for our country where owing to various circumstances the people are divided into martial and non-martial races. Let me be clear at this stage that I do not want the nation to be divided into two water-tight compartments, and to allow people from one class to go only to the military service and therefore the other class to be under civil compulsory service. The plan that may be adopted should be somewhat on the following line. From the registers of young men likely to be called up every year keeping the military requirement in view Government will decide upon the number that can be trained up for military service every year. The non-combatant races will be allowed to volunteer for this service, but the majority—and in the early stages a vast majority—will have to be drawn from martial races. The military requirements having been met in the first instance, the remaining men on the register will be called up for compulsory civil service according to the requirement of that branch and to the capacity of various departments to give these young men training in their departments.

CITIZEN ARMIES.

Many of us have a sort a dread of militarism. Paradoxical as it may appear, militarism can exist only when owing to one class of people being trained in military matters, a separate caste of military people is being created. When all the people have equal opportunity of receiving military training and consequently there are citizen armies, the evil of militarism is bound to disappear. Nor is the principle of compulsory service likely to be resented too long after its introduction, for the history of the movement in continental countries shows that the necessity of such service slowly takes its place in national economy and men perform their military duties in the same spirit as they would take to civil apprenticeship.

Similar physical mental and moral growth will be the result of civil conscription. The direct and indirect economical gain to the country will be almost incalculable. Mr. G. W. Russell has described it so well that I cannot do better than quote the portion relating thereto:—

"Let us suppose Ireland had through industrial conscription about fifty thousand young men every year at its disposal under a national works department. What could be done? First of all it would mean that every young man in the country would have received an industrial, training of some kind. The work of technical instruction could be largely carried on in connection with this industrial army. People talk of the benefit of discipline and obedience secured by military service. This and much more could be secured by a labour conscription. Every man in the island would have got into the habit of work at a period of life when it is most necessary and when too many young men have no serious occupation. Parents should welcome the training and discipline for their children and certificates of character and intelligence given by the department of national works should open up prospects of rapid employment in the ordinary industrial life of the country when the period of public service was closed. For those engaged there would be a true comradeship in labour and the phrase "the dignity of labour" about which so much cant has been written, would have a real significance where young men were working together for the public benefit in the knowledge that ant completed work would add to the health, beauty, dignity, and prosperity of the State. In return for this labour the State should feed and clothe its industrial army, educate them and familiarise them with some branch of employment and make them more competent after this period as service was over to engage in private enterprise. Two years of such training would dissipate all the slackness, lack of precision and laxiness which are so often apparent in young men who had never had any strict discipline in their homes whom paternal weakness has rendered unfit for the hard business of life.

"If all our young men were to go through this training and discipline for two years, they will not only be more useful citizens at the end of that period of apprenticeship, but they will be ready at times of crisis to sink all social or racial differences and to sacrifice personal comforts in the larger interests of the country. They will be capable of devoting their mind, will, and imagination with equal assiduity and self-surrender to the creation of a civilisation which will be the inheritance of all and a cause of pride to every one and which will bring to the individual a greater beauty or richness of life than he could finally reach by the utmost private efforts of which he is capable.

The ideal here set forth by the poet is not easy of attainment but it is an ideal worth living for and even dying for, and to attain which all efforts should be put forth by all those who have the future of the country and, I may add, humanity at heart. For if the same ideals of co-working prevail in all countries we may be able to make heaven of this earth.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The Bombay monsoon strengthened slightly in the peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Madras Deccan and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, Hyderabad, south-east Madras and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Assam, North-west Frontier Province, East Rajputana, Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

The principal amounts are:—Kyaukpyu two inches; Akyab four; Bhamo, Sibsagar one and a half; Cherrapunji seven; Burdwan, Begra two; Rajkot one; Ahmednagar a half; Gulbarga, Madras one; Bellary two; and Masulipatam one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in South-east Madras.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 16th September, 1918.

A TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE.

The full report of the Internment Committee which is now to hand confirms our first verdict that it is ill-calculated to inspire public trust and confidence. The limitations imposed by Government themselves largely destroyed the value of the Committee. But the procedure adopted and the special rules of evidence framed by the Committee made matters worse and completely removed what little vestige of independence it enjoyed. The Committee misunderstood and misconceived its character and assuming the status of an appellate or revising authority dispensed with the presence of internees, detenus and persons otherwise dealt with by the executive authority. It failed to realise that there was no first and fair trial and that as the first investigating body of a quasi-judicial character, it was its hounden duty to send for the men whose liberties had been interfered with and ascertain, from their own lips, their defence. Even the Rowlatt Committee, which cannot be accused of any leniency, thus lays down what the investigating authority should do in dealing with cases submitted by Government. It asks the investigating authority to send for the person and tell him what is alleged against him and investigate the matter as fairly and adequately as possible in the manner of a domestic tribunal. It does not contemplate a paper investigation and the Internment Committee made a grave and inexcusable blunder in not sending for the men, when it plainly says it had the power to do so. It will not do to say that a written representation from each party was called for; only 167 out of 806 appear to have availed themselves of the privilege. The representation was to be submitted through the official channel. The Committee hastens to observe that these representations submitted did not appear to have been interfered with, but the very fact that they were required to be submitted through official channels, which may mean anything from Police and Jailors to District Magistrates, would certainly deter many from submitting representations. The proper course to have adopted was to send for the person concerned in each case, and by personal assurance remove his fears and elicit from him what he had to say. As no counsel were allowed, it was the sacred duty of the Committee meticulously to guard the interests of the parties before it.

But it appears the Committee was over meticulous and it deprived the suspects of precious privileges—in their own interests! It enters into a strange and absurd defence of its action. It observes that if the parties had been called for personally, they would have spoiled their cases by making admissions against themselves! This, the Committee declares, was its judicial experience; if so, it must be a very strange and absurd one. It further remarks that the parties would have been unable to defend themselves properly. But these "inexperienced and young students," the moment they are asked to write out their defence, will do it wonderfully well! The Committee does not seem to have understood what it was meant for. It was meant to get at the truth of the matter and it altogether lost a valuable opportunity of doing so by confining itself to records only and by not requiring the personal presence of the parties. One other reason is pompously assigned by the Committee in defence of itself. It says that the exceptional conditions of revolutionary crime and the special procedure of judicial investigation also weighed with it in not calling for the parties. The whole report of the Chandravarker Committee hinges upon the distinction it has sought to make between ordinary and revolutionary crime. The procedure and rules of evidence meant for safeguarding the accused it is held are of no value and no importance in dealing with revolutionary crime. So far has the Committee been led away by this strange and perverted view, that it has not hesitated to lay down that the weight attached to confessions relating to revolutionary crime should not depend upon whether those confessions were extorted by torture, inducement or other like means, but whether they were true. And if incriminating evidence is found as a result of the confession, then the confession is true! The Committee drops the other adjunct of a credible confession that it should be voluntary, as if it does not matter. That an ex-judge and a present judge of the High Courts should persuade themselves into the enunciation of such a revolting doctrine would be incredible if it were not there in its hideous nakedness. We must repeat that the Committee has misunderstood its purpose. It was not there to consider the question of the safety of the State; the safety of the Sate may even require that every tenth man should be shot, in certain emergencies, but no one would try to give the remedy a judicial colour. The Rowlatt Committee has considered this question and while discussing changes proposed in the law of confession and the evidence of accomplices, it particularly lays down that *there could be no justification for making either of these changes in order to facilitate prosecutions in cases of sedition, if they are allowed to remain as a proper safeguard against injustice.* We are astonished to see that the Chandravarkar Committee requires to be taught elementary principles of judicial investigation. The Rowlatt Committee, whose proposed drastic changes in the law have been the object of universal condemnation in India, is insistent on maintaining certain safeguards against injustice in all cases; it makes no distinction between ordinary and revolutionary crime; it does not propose to suspend safeguards in the latter case. It never says that confessions extorted by torture, if considered to be true, should have any value attached to them. The Rowlatt Committee was specially appointed to advise Government as to legislation necessary to enable Government to deal effectively with revolutionary crime. It does not propose special procedure and rules of evidence for revolutionary crime only. But the Chandravarkar Committee has out-Heroded Herod and has based its investigation on absolutely wrong and perfectly untenable bases. What the safety of the State requires is the peculiar province of the executive. The investigating authority has nothing to do with it. The Rowlatt Committee deals with this point and says:—

> "Let the Government propound to the Committee in plain language what they suggest the man has done or is likely to do and let the authority return in plain language what they find upon the subject. Then let Government recite that finding in its order and proceed to deal with the man as it thinks necessary."

It was not for the Internment Committee to make distinctions between ordinary and revolutionary crime, to suspend rules of evidence and judicial safeguards, or to attach weight to sole evidence of accomplices, as it says it has done in some cases. It should have followed ordinary procedure and the usual safeguards. If necessary, it should have been extra careful as no counsel was allowed and as there was no examination. It should have given its opinion on facts judged according to the current law of the realm. It need not have been anxious for the safety of the realm and imported extra considerations and introduced its own special rules of evidence. If the State still felt that cases advised to be released by the Committee, required detention, it was for the State to say so; not for the Committee. If the cases had come up before Sir Narayen Chandavarkar and Mr. Beachcroft, sitting as judges, what would they have done? Would they have invented a special procedure and special rules of evidence and tried the accused, with an eye on the safety of the State? Or, would they have tried them, as the law stands and left it to the State to adopt measures, if any were at all necessary?

We cannot believe, as the Committee seems to have done, that some of these detenus directly they saw police officers fell on their necks and confessed to all their past and present deeds, gave them clues and ciphers and implicated themselves and their accomplices and after that became unwilling to appear "before any judicial or quasi-judicial tribunal, however constituted, whether sitting in open court or *in camera* and make any statement or answer any questions." We do not agree with the Committee that "the temptation to which a police officer is exposed of extorting confessions, true or false, in the case of ordinary crime is very much less in the case of revolutionary crime." We cannot reduce ourselves, like the Committee, to the state of mental imbecility which induces a belief that the risk of exposure is greater in the latter than in the former. Policemen are not suddenly transformed into angels while dealing with revolutionary crime. We cannot look upon confessions to Police in revolutionary crime with any greater degree of favour than in ordinary crime. In fact, the whole of the report of this wretched Committee is vitiated with certain pre-conceived theories. It has not properly investigated the cases; it has proceeded to lay down certain convenient theories and apply them to the cases submitted. The conclusions arrived at are faulty and mistaken to a degree and cannot be supported or accepted by unprejudiced, sane men. If the Committee had been appointed to concoct an apology for the executive measures, it could not have done better. The Code of Criminal Procedure and the Law of Evidence are after all means to arrive at truth. But the Committee has arrived at truth by its own special methods, unheard of in any inquiry, judicial or quasi-judicial. The end should not be to give as fair a trial as possible, but the fairest trial to one and all, whether accused of ordinary or revolutionary crime. Mere accusation is nothing and we cannot suspend ordinary law and resort to star-chamber methods, the moment any one is accused of revolutionary crime. The procedure adopted by this Committee violates all law and justice. Proceeding from unheard of assumptions and theories, it has come to the conclusion, deciding on police records only, that 800 out of 806 are guilty. It is impossible to persuade the discerning public to approve of either its methods or its conclusions and to accept such an appalling travesty of justice.

SYMPTOMATIC.

There is one aspect of Lord Chelmsford's review of current events in India, which will cause deep disappointment among thoughtful men. We refer to His Excellency's observations regarding high prices. They show that neither Lord Chelmsford nor his Government has fully appreciated the nature or extent of the economic situation in this country. His Excellency merely touched the fringe of the matter and, like one who is afraid to face the plain issues of an embarrassing situation, he refused to be drawn deeper into it. He seemed to make light of the economic distress which prevails in the country by remarking that "the burden had been borne cheerfully" or, that "where murmurings and grumblings have been heard they can almost always be traced to a failure to recognize that the restrictions or hardships or whatever the objects of complaint may be arise from the imperious necessities of the war." We know not towards whom this caustic remark was directed, but it sadly misses the point inasmuch as those that have been seriously affected by "the stress and strain" arising from the stimulation and mobilisation of India's resources, are the poorer classes for whom his Excellency and his Government have expressed lip-sympathy. For the way in which events—some of them very unfortunate—are shaping themselves shows at any rate that Lord Chelmsford has failed to take a sufficiently serious view of "the pressure of the growing rise in the price of necessities on the poorer classes in the country." We fully recognize and express our admiration for the sincere desire of Government to relieve or minimise the sufferings of the poor. But even the best intentions are likely to be misdirected or defeated if the real causes that have contributed to make life intolerable to the poor are not properly understood. And if we may judge from the Viceroy's speech, we are constrained to say that the powers that be have failed to realise those causes.

With unfortunate disregard of the true inwardness of things, Lord Chelmsford repeated the well-worn bureaucratic shibboleth:

> It is true we have suffered less than most parts of the world, thanks to the Fleet which has kept open the highway of the seas, and to our gallant armies which hold the enemy many hundreds of miles from India's frontier. None the less, war must always bring high prices in its train and there are unhappily cases where manufacturers and traders have taken advantage of the war and the shortage it occasions to demand artificial prices hugely in excess of the cost of production or import.

Now, everyone knows that war must always bring high prices in its train and that manufacturers and traders have unhappily a tendency to exploit the needs of the community. But this is not peculiar either to one class or one country, and statesmanship consists really not in blaming what is an inevitable condition of things, but in finding out means whereby the hardships brought on by those conditions can be reduced. But in order to be able to do so, one has first of all to realize the nature of the real causes that contribute to bring about those hardships. While it is undoubtedly true that there has been profiteering going on in multi-sided directions, there have been causes, some of them purely accidental, at work, which the war has simply stimulated. Floods, failure of the monsoon and the large outward movement of commodities have all been causes which have primarily to be taken into account in assessing the character of the distress among the poorer classes. While the war has come as a blessing to a fortunate few, these causes have pressed very heavily on the poorer classes. The prices of the barest necessities of life have gone up very much beyond the means of those classes, which have not *pari passu* kept pace with the rise in the prices. Except in a few industries, doing essentially war work, wages have tended to remain steady or even to depreciate and numbers of workers have been thrown out of their employment. The currency problem, too, has had its own effect in driving up prices. But this is a matter with which we do not propose to deal here.

Turning to the other causes that we have mentioned, we cannot underrate their importance on the lives of the people. Reports have reached us from different parts of the country regarding the damage caused by floods or by the absence of rain. The exportation of food grains, such as rice and wheat for the use of our soldiers in the field and for that of the British and Allied troops, have reduced the stocks to the lowest possible limits and the demand has outpaced the supply. In these circumstances, it is not right to lay the blame for the sufferings of the poorer classes entirely at the doors of the profiteers, or to trust to the automatic adjustment of prices. What is really wanted is that Government should step in, as they did in England and by a system of state bounties or otherwise, enable the affected classes to obtain their bread at reasonable prices. A government blessed with foresight would have taken that step long ago, and if it had been taken before distress became acute, we dare say that the looting of bazaars, which has taken place first in one locality and then in another could have been avoided. The looting which is reported from Madras and Calcutta is merely symptomatic of the deep, underlying distress among the poorer classes. We put it to Government to consider whether this state of things is irremediable. The Police and the Military may appear on the scene and keep the matter well in hand. But that is not the be all and end all of Government. We urge Government to lay aside their prejudices and look far ahead and deal with a grave and menacing situation in the spirit of broadminded and liberal statesmanship. The remedy lies not in the vindication of *force majeure* but in the devising of means for the amelioration of the conditions so gravely affecting the poorer classes of the population. One thing is clear, the economic situation is not going to improve and what is urgently needed at present is a far-sighted policy directed, not only to the securing of army supplies, which is undoubtedly of the highest importance, but to ensuring proper provision for the needs of the population. Unless the problem is dealt with competently, firmly and quickly we shall be faced in the near future with a situation of a most grave kind. So far as we are aware, nothing is being done, for instance, in the matter of controlling extravagance in the use of foodstuffs by the well-to-do classes. Something more than mere control of prices—which is being carried on in a very jejune manner at present—is wanted. If disaster at a very early date is to be avoided, rigid food control of the kind that has been exercised in England will have to be instituted.

Notes of the Day.

Confidence.

In his Manchester speech, the Premier rightly struck the note of optimism as regards the ultimate result of the issue on which the fate not only of the British Empire, but of humanity hangs. "The news now", he said, "was really good. The worst was over." The entry of America has mainly brought about this happy result, but even America's millions would have remained powerless without the British Navy. The Premier, therefore, could say with justifiable pride that there was no finer feat in the history of British industry than the transport of the Americans across the Atlantic. The unity of command again has made all the difference. And now, though "we were not at the end of the journey" and "there were steep gradients ahead", "nothing but heart-failure on the part of the nation could prevent our achieving a real victory."

Victory, The Only Foundation of Peace.

And victory is indispensable. For it is the only sure foundation on which humanity can hope to rebuild for the future. The only obstacle to this building anew on right lines is Prussian militarism. It must, therefore, be beaten and that its destruction, as a spirit animating a nation, may be complete, "the German people must know that thoir rulers had outraged the laws of humanity and that Prussian strength cannot protect them from punishment." The master-builder of the new world will be the League of Free Nations. If such a League is to be brought into being Germany must be one of its members. As the Premier said, "the League of Nations with Prussian military power-triumphant would be a league of "fox and geese"—one fox and many geese—and the geese would greatly diminish in number." Thus, the destruction of Prussian military power, that is, victory of the Allies, is the only sure foundation of peace.

The Kaiser's Blasphemies.

The determination to secure this victory will be strengthened by the blasphemous vapourings of the Kaiser and the impudent cynicism of von Payer. The Kaiser, as usual, quotes the Scriptures "to show that the Almighty would sustain His own"—that is the Prussian Junkers and their deluded victims. To his doubting subjects he says: "Had they not won peace with Russia and Rumania and 'finished' Serbia and Montenegro? Was God at the last moment going to abandon them in the West?" Blasphemy could not further go.

Von Payer on Peace Terms.

That it is Germany's mastery over non-German Central Europe that generates the Pan-German ambition of dominating Europe and the world is most conclusively demonstrated by the cynical frankness of von Payer. Germany, he declared, would not submit to the Entente Ler peace treaties with the Ukraine, Russia and Rumania. That declaration effectually bars the way to any peace. For no durable peace is thinkable which is founded on the acts of brigandage of which these treaties are an embodiment. Further, von Payer asks that Germany must first receive back her colonies, concerning which, he adds, the idea of exchange "on grounds of expediency" need not be excluded. Belgium, again, would be restored, only if "Germany and her Allies possessed what belonged to them and if Germany was sure that in Belgium no other State would be more favourably placed than she."

Expiation, Reparation, Guarantees.

We need not go further into the details of the peace terms outlined by von Payer. What has been indicated is enough to show that the German militarists have not yet learnt their lesson from the war. General Smuts declared last week that Germany would never get better peace terms than those defined by the Allies on 5th January last. The only way to get peace is to accept them as a basis and then a conference could be called. And the Allied formula which constitutes this basis is expiation, reparation and guarantees—expiation for crime, reparation for territorial brigandage, and guarantees against a renewal of war.

Madras Food Riots.

Referring to the Madras food riots, the "Madras Mail" trots out the political agitator, the usual refuge of Anglo-Indian journals. Whenever anything occurs unpleasant to them, they seem to be very anxious to hang the political agitator. But, as Lord Morley says, all the good things in the world owe their existence more to the agitators than anybody else. Needless to say that the agitator had nothing to do with the food riots. The situation is getting quite abnormal owing to high prices and the famished poor, seeing no other way, looted the paddy bazaars. The "Mail" is quite right when it says that the peasant and the artisan class have been accustomed to look upon Government from ages as their *Ma Bap* and protector and that when things go wrong, they are inclined to ask why Government do not do something to help them.

Government's Duty.

The *Ma Bap* theory is favourite not merely with the poor. Government also cite it in season and out of season. Government cannot have only the privilege of *Ma Bap* and shirk their responsibilities. Protection of the poor has been a proud privilege of the rulers in India from times immemorial and if Government want to be *Ma Bap*, they cannot at this juncture deliver sermons on the working of economic laws as the "Mail" seriously advises them to do. People, we are told, go about in gunny bags in Bengal and current prices are higher than those that ruled in the great famine of 1877. Vernacular propaganda will be of little use in feeding the poor and the only way is immediately to prohibit all profiteering and hoarding and, if necessary, to introduce rationing. The "Madras Mail" suggests that exemplary punishments should be awarded to convicted rioters. We hope no such thing will be done. It is no case of deliberate crime and it was probably due more to starvation than anything else. The very fact that the police have opened shops in Madras shows that Government are alive to the situation and we trust that they will not worsen it by following the silly advice of the "Mail."

NEW FRENCH ATTACK.

IN AILETTE AND AISNE REGIONS.

FRESH THREAT TO CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4-0 p.m., Sept. 14.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Sept. 15.

The French launched a new attack at five this morning on both sides of the Ailette and between the Aisne and the Vesle. The attack toards the Coucy forest at the south end of St. Gobain Massif is progressing satisfactorily.

South of the Ailette the French captured Mont des Anges and villages of Allemontet and Villy.

The Aisne advance is between one and two miles on an eleven-mile front. One division took a thousand prisoners, making a total of 1,890 on that front. Enemy reactions were apparently weak, although the front line was strongly held. Prisoners say they were ordered to hold on at all costs.

PROGRESS SOUTH OF AISNE.

South of the Aisne the progress was also satisfactory. It is not known how many prisoners were taken.

The advance threatens to turn the west flank of Chemin-de-Dames and endangers Laon. The inside of St. Mihiel pocket has not yet been cleared up. More guns are expected.

LULL ON FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, 3-55 p.m., Sept. 14.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Sept. 15.

A French communiqué says there is nothing to report.

FRANCO AMERICAN VICTORY

FURTHER IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 8 a.m., Sept. 15.

PARIS.—A semi-official message says the proof that the Germans did not intend to evacuate the St. Mihiel salient is that they did not follow the usual practice of removing the able-bodied population and destroying towns. The Franco-American attack was so swift that they found St. Mihiel intact and had the happiness of seeing the enthusiastic inhabitants run to welcome them. The important towns of Verdun, Commercy, toul and Nancy are no longer menaced. It will be surprising if the victory does not have further important consequences.

GERMANS HEAVILY BOMBARDING RHEIMS.

Leading French military writers foreshadow an extension of the American attack. M. Henri Bidou, writing in "Le Journal," says the battle has only begun.

The Germans are heavily bombarding Rheims, concentrating against the Cathedral, the northern tower of which threatens to fall.

ACHIEVEMENT OF AMERICAN TROOPS.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT WILSON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 15.

The King has telegraphed to President Wilson:—

On behalf of the British Empire I heartily congratulate you on the brilliant achievement of the American and Allied troops under the leadership of General Pershing in St. Mihiel salient. The far-reaching results of these successful operations which have marked the active intervention of the American army on a great scale under its own administration are the happiest augury for the complete and I hope not far distant, triumph of the Allied cause.

ADVANCE IN ST. MIHIEL SECTOR.

EVIDENCE OF ENEMY'S HASTY RETREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15, 3-40 a.m.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 15.

Last night's American communiqué says:—In St. Mihiel sector our advance units maintained touch with the enemy's forces and repulsed a counter-attack in the region of Jaulny. We are now able to estimate the success obtained during the two previous days. The dash and vigour of our troops and the valiant French divisions with which we fought shoulder to shoulder is shown by the fact that the forces attacking on both faces of the salient effected a junction and secured the results, desired within twenty-seven hours. Besides liberating over 150 square miles of territory and taking 15,000 prisoners, we captured a mass of material. Over one hundred guns of all calibres, hundreds of machine-guns and trench-mortars were taken. In spite of the enemy having during the retreat burned large stores, a partial examination of the battlefield shows that great quantities of ammunition, telegraph and railroad material, rolling stock, clothing and equipment have been abandoned. Further evidence of the haste with which the enemy retreated is revealed in the uninjured bridges left behind. The French pursuit, bombing and reconnaissance units, also the British and Italian bombing units divided with our air service the control of air and contributed materially to the success of the operation.

FRENCH ADVANCE TO FONTAINE-LES-CLERCS.

ALLEMENT AND LAFFAUX MILL CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15, 5 a.m.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Sept. 16.

Last night's French communiqué says:—South of St. Quentin we have advanced to the outskirts of Fontaine-les-Clercs. Between the Oise and the Aisne we made local attacks with the object of improving our positions. We captured the village of Allement and Laffaux Mill despite severe resistance.

We increased our progress east of Sancy and north-east of Celles-sur-Aisne. Two thousand five hundred prisoners have been counted.

South of the Aisne we progressed capturing the village of Glennis and two hundred prisoners.

Our aviators on Thursday and Friday actively participated with the American offensive notwithstanding the gale, clouds and rain. We brought down seven enemy machines.

OPERATION AT HAVRINCOURT

TRENCHES OF HINDENBURG SYSTEM PENETRATED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 14.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wiring to-day says:—In yesterday's operation at Havrincourt we penetrated both front and support trenches of the Hindenburg system. It was a day of small and bitter fights. The troops were often ankle-deep in water and half blinded by wind and rain.

The Germans came back several times and forced some New Zealand outposts near Gouzeaucourt to withdraw from their morning's gains, but our men fought with irresistible doggedness.

We advanced our line north of Vermand, the enemy heavily but unsuccessfully counter-attacking. We occupied Henlon and St. Quentin woods.

SHARP FIGHTING ASTRIDE SCARPE.

Sharp fighting occurred astride the Scarpe, particularly in the region of Gavrelle and Arleux. The Germans seem to have shown a tendency to resistance yesterday. They suffered heavy casualties in all sectors.

The enemy counter-attacked yesterday evening east of Moeuvres, where there was a considerable concentration of infantry, but a mere handful reached our new line, where they were dealt with.

We occupied several vantage points in Flanders. The weather has greatly improved.

ENEMY RAID REPULSED IN GOUZEAUCOURT SECTOR.

PROGRESS IN HAVRINCOURT SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14, 10-45 p.m.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 15.

A British communiqué says:—We successfully repulsed a raid in Gouzeaucourt sector. We pushed forward in Havrincourt sector and established new posts in the trench lines east and north of the village.

There was local fighting astride La Bassée canal. We made progress taking prisoners. There was hostile gas-shelling in the neighbourhood of Neuve Chapelle where we drove off an attempted raid.

Aviation:—The weather again interfered with airwork on September 13. Ten tons of bombs were dropped. We brought down three machines and drove down two out of control. No British machines are missing.

ARNAVILLE METZ-SABLON RAILWAYS BOMBED.

HOSTILE MACHINES SHOT DOWN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 15.

The Air Ministry announces:—In conjunction with the American attack, in addition to the bombing reported yesterday, we dropped a ton of bombs on the railways of Arnaville and Metz-Sablon. We shot down two hostile machines.

We attacked the railway at Courcelles during night, and bombed on Saturday the railways of Metz and Ehrang, also the Buhl aerodrome with good results. A total of 6½ tons of bombs was dropped. One British machine is missing.

CAPTURE OF HAVRINCOURT.

ENEMY ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 15.

A wireless German official communiqué says:—The enemy has captured Havrincourt. In anticipation of an attack the evacuation of St. Mihiel salient which has been under consideration for years was commenced a few days ago. The Austro-Hungarians south of Combres by a strong resistance assured the retreat of divisions at St. Mihiel. The enemy gained ground at Thiaucourt. The evacuation of the salient was completed during the night undisturbed.

AMERICAN'S SUCCESS IN ST. MIHIEL.

LATEST SHOCK TO GERMAN ILLUSION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 13, 8-35 p.m.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 14.

The Americans have completely outflanked the St. Hihiel salient. The number of prisoners has already reached 12,000. The railways from Verdun to Commercy and from Toul to Nancy are now open to our traffic.

COMPLETELY OUTFLANKED BY AMERICANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON. Sept. 14.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Sept. 15.

There is great enthusiasm in Britain over the successes of the Americans in Saint Mihiel. This was evidenced by the beflagging of Liverpool yesterday on the arrival of the American troops. Streets were lined with cheering crowds. The papers in London are unstinted in their admiration of the American victory which is described as one of the greatest Allied coups-of-war wresting at a single blow the vantage ground held by the Germans for four years and proving that the tremendous force of the United States is beginning to tell earlier than anticipated. It is pointed out that nothing is more likely to open the eyes of the German nation to the overwhelming and decisive character of this new factor emerging in the war than the remarkable triumph almost instantly attained by the powerful American army directed by an American General.

In this connection papers are unanimous in describing von Payer's peace terms as evidence that Germany has already lost the illusion of a decisive victory and ridiculing the Kaiser's Essen speech which Mr. Gardiner in the "Daily News" describes as the "death-battle of despotism and a confession that Germany is beaten." Mr. Gardiner declares that peace on the lines of von Payer's proposals would be a crime. Papers are confident that the American victory at Saint Mihiel will hasten the disappearance of the illusion in Germany that she can retain her eastern conquests.

It is believed in Paris that the success at St. Mihiel is much greater than disclosed in the bald official communiqués and that its results will greatly modify the war front. The Americans have struck at the very heart and nerve centre of the German front. Simultaneously with the organisation of the Hindenburg and other lines, this salient has been crowded with fortifications. Von Hindenburg recently inspected this region, thus proving that the Germans expected an attack on one of the essential pivots of their front. The Americans are breaking into the web of the railways which is most important for the Germans for manoeuvring and, by threatening these strategic lines and the Briey ironfield, they are forcing the enemy to concentrate for the defence of what may prove his Achilles' heel and also opening the way for further and larger American attacks.

It is stated in Paris that the first French officer to enter the first town liberated by the Americans was M. Clemenceau's son. This town was stubbornly defended by two divisions, few of whom were alive when the Americans entered.

PRECISION AT FIRST DAY'S OPERATIONS.

EXPERIMENT A COMPLETE SUCCESS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Franco-American troops have cap
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 0 15 a.m., Sept. 15.

"The Times" correspondent at the American Headquarters says the precision of the first day's operations at St. Mihiel greatly helped the perfect communication system which the Americans have evolved and which they were trying for the first time. Various commands conversed on the telephone as easily as business men talking in New York and, although the telephone operators in the front line are men, the central exchanges are worked by picked women operators from New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia.

AMERICAN PROGRESS IN ST MIHIEL SECTOR.

THE FRESH LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 14, 1-35 a.m.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 14.

An American official communiqué says: In the St. Mihiel sector we achieved further successes. The junction of our troops advancing from the south of the sector with those advancing from the west has given us possession of the whole salient to points, twelve miles northeast of St. Mihiel and has resulted in the capture of many prisoners. Forced back by our steady advance, the enemy is retiring and destroying large quantities of materials as he goes. The number of prisoners has risen to 13,300. Our line now includes Herbouville, Thillot Hattonville, St. Benoit, Jaulny, Thiancourt and Vieville.

ST. MIHIEL BEING ELIMINATED.

GRNERAL RETIREMENT TO HINDENBURG LINE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 11.30 p.m., Sept. 14.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters wiring last night says:

The St. Mihiel salient created by the Germans at considerable cost is in a fair way to be eliminated. As far as the operations have gone, more complete success could hardly have been obtained. The double objectives laid down for days' advance were reached well in advance of the expected hour. Evidence of prisoners confirms the belief that the general retirement to the Hindenburg line is contemplated, but if that is his intention the enemy has lost a surprising number of men in carrying it out. The attack was timed from southern side for five in morning. After four hours' bombardment the troops started in mist and rain. Heavy rainstorms occurred at intervals making progress of heavy guns and transport difficult. Though the weather is very inconvenient it is unlikely to influence the complete execution of the objective of present operations which is of an extremely limited nature. The main southern attack extended eastward past Mont Sec a great natural fortress, 1,200 feet high, dominating this section practically to Ponta-Mousson. The Germans were busy getting their guns away after bombardment and offered very weak support to the infantry.

OUR AEROPLANES' SPLENDID WORK.

Our aeroplanes did splendid work swooping down on the retiring infantry driving every German plane from the air and bringing down in flames several balloons. A good deal of our fire was directed at Thiaucourt the first important town in advance. Tremendous explosion was observed there and the town was in flames shortly afterwards.

RAILWAY FROM THIAUCOURT TO ST. MIHIEL.

ENEMY LEAVES IT IN OUR HANDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 11.30 p.m., Sept. 14.

It is expected at present that the total of prisoners taken at St. Mihiel will largely be increased. The line runs from Pagny on Moselle which is in enemy hands, thence in a straight line eastwards to Hattonville along the foot of the Meuse heights. Our line is consequently shortened from forty to under twenty miles. The operation was a purely local one and has been most successful. All our objectives have been attained. The enemy left the good railway from Thiaucourt to St. Mihiel in our hands. Most of the villages captured are undamaged.

AMERICANS ADVANCE EIGHT MILES.

A NUMBER OF VILLAGES TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 13, 3-40 p.m.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., Sept. 14.

The American attack south of St. Mihiel salient was made on a front of fourteen miles and advanced eight miles. The attack west of the salient, where the country is much more difficult and where the resistance was more serious, was on a front of twelve miles and advanced three miles.

The Americans have up to the present taken 9,500 prisoners and sixty guns. It is reported that they have captured Beney, Bois de Thiaucourt, Vignedibes and Hendicourt, which would mean that the neck of the salient was now less than six miles.

The enemy is blowing up dumps at Hattonville and Domtioux, both of which are outside the battle.

FRANCO-AMERICAN ATTACK CONTINUES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Sept. 15.

A wireless German official message says:—The French and the Americans attacked at the Saint Mihiel bend. The fighting continues.

ST. MIHIEL.

AN ESSENTIAL LINK IN FRENCH CHAIN OF FORTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 13
Recd. 8-20 a.m., Sept. 14.

Correspondents state that General Persh-

(Continued on page 8.)

GERMAN LABOUR DISCONTENT.

"A HOPELESS SITUATION."

REMARKABLE DISCLOSURES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept, 15.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Berliner Tageblatt" contains a report of the remarkable proceedings on the occasion of the trade union deputation to the Imperial Chancellor Count Hertling on the 12th instant.

The spokesman said that the people had become seriously discouraged over recent events; they felt that they were economically sinking, food continued bad and dangerously insufficient and prices were extortionate, consequently the bodily strength of the workers was declining. They must have more meat and potatoes. The workmen's trousers, which used to cost four marks, now cost sixty and lasted only a quarter of the time and could not be mended. The people's anger over the Prussian suffrage question had reached a boiling point. Military censorship and martial law lay heavy on trade unions. He urged that now that the "exhaustion of their enemies had begun and the break-through had failed", it was time for peace by understanding.

HERTLING'S REPLY.

Count Hertling assured them that the political leaders and the High Command were striving for such a peace and unanimously opposed conquests. As regards equal suffrage, he reported the promise that if the Upper House did not agree to it the Landtag would be dissolved.

Wallraf, Secretary of the Interior, promised that the military would reconsider the right of meeting and censorship.

IMPOSSIBLE TO GET MORE FOOD.

Waldow, Secretary for Fod Supplies said it was impossible to get more food; meatless days must continue in order to ensure the milk and fat supply. The potato crops was worse than last year and corn was only fifteen per cent. better.

Baron von Stein, Secretary of State, said that substitutes for clothing must be utilised.

Colonel Braun of the War Office promised to examine the question of shortening working hours, but this was impossible in mines.

"A HOPELESS SITUATION."

The Socialist deputy Lezien, replying, said the Ministers' statements regarding food and hours showed that the situation was hopeless. The workers could not work the present hours.

DEPRESSION IN GERMANY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Sept. 14.

AMSTERDAM.—The German Vice-Chancellor Payer in a speech at Stuttgart dwelt on the depression in Germany which he attributed not to the reverses on the west but the prospect of the fifth war winter with fantastics increases of the state debts. He admitted that the cooperation of the American troops had imposed a heavy burden on Germany. Submarinism had not worked so quickly and surely as was calculated but he claimed that all the belligerents were equally weary of the war. The question was which side would collapse soonest. It was undeniable that defeat and losses seemed only to increase the power of resistance of the enemies.

Payer concluded saying "Were we sure that no other state would be in a better position as regards Belgium than we, I believe we can say that Belgium can be restored without danger and without restriction."

ENEMY PRESS COMMENTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Sept. 14.

AMSTERDAM.—Commenting on the speech by von Payer the "Vossiche Zeitung" says it is a tacit introduction to the forthcoming inter-party conferences.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" says it is the first time the Government has uttered an unmistakable domestic programme capable of clearing up the situation.

The "Deutsche Tages Zeitung" says the speech is bound to be a blow to Germany's stout-heartedness especially the passages about peace indemnities.

GERMANY'S COLONIAL ATROCITIES.

"COLOGNE GAZETTE'S" CYNICISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Sept. 15.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Cologne Gazette" in an indignant article on exposures of the German south-west Africa atrocities says an indignant article on the exposures of the conceal her predatory instincts behind a moral fig leaf. The paper reiterates that the return of the German colonies constitutes the fixed aim of the German people.

GERMANY & FINLAND.

CONDITION OF NON-ENTRY INTO KARELIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Sept. 16.

STOCKHOLM.—The German legation at Helsingfors has declared to the Finnish Government that the German troops will not enter the province of Karelia if Great Britain and other Entente powers bind themselves to withdraw from Karelia and Murman coast within a period to be fixed.

AUSTRIA AND PEACE.

INVITATION TO BELLIGERENT POWERS.

FOR NON-BINDING DISCUSSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Sept. 16.

AMSTERDAM.—A Vienna official message of yesterday's date says:—With a view to examining whether conditions such as to make the inauguration of peace negotiations appear promising the Austro-Hungarian Government to-day invited the belligerent governments to confidential non-binding discussions at a neutral centre and addressed to them a Note drawn up in this sense. A special Note was also sent to the Holy See bringing this action to its notice and appealing to the Pope's interest in peace.

GERMANY'S PEACE TERMS.

VON. PAYER OUTLINES THE CONDITIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Sept. 14.

Speaking at the Stuttgart the Vice-Chancellor von Payer outlined the German peace terms. He declared that Germany could not hand over Poland again to Russia and would not assist in placing Finland again under the Russian yoke. Germany could not allow the states on the German frontier and the Baltic to be again subjected against their will to Russian Tsarism or to be thrown into civil war and anarchy. Germany would not submit to the Entente her peace treaties with the Ukraine, Russia and Rumania.

RESTORATION OF PRE-WAR POSSESSIONS.

Apart from this the territorial possessions existing before the war could everywhere be restored. The preliminary condition for Germany and her Allies was the restoration of all territory they possessed on August 1st, 1914. Germany must therefore firstly receive back her colonies concerning which the idea of exchange on grounds of expediency need not be excluded. Germans in occupied peace was concluded could evacuate the occupied regions.

FREEDOM OF BELGIUM.

They could restore Belgium, if Germany and her Allies again possessed what belonged to them and if Germany was sure that in Belgium no other state would be more favourably placed than she, then Belgium could be restored without encumbrance and without reserve. Germany was deeply convinced that as the innocent and the attacked party she was entitled to indemnification but the prosecution of the war to that point would cost her such heavy sacrifices, irreplaceable by money, that she preferred on calm reflection, despite her favourable military situation, to abandon this idea quite apart from the fact that the forcible urging of compensation would inevitably jeopardize future peace. Von Payer declared that Germany was ready to collaborate as regards the League of Nations, arbitration, and disarmament. Germany desired disarmament on the basis of complete reciprocity applied not merely to armies but navies.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

Germany demanded the freedom of the seas and the sea routes also an open door in all the oversea possessions and the protection of private property at sea. "We laugh at the idea that we should penitently ask mercy ere we are admitted to peace negotiations. We laugh at the fools who babble of revenge. Peace by understanding will bring nothing humiliating for us nor the period of misery and wretchedness. It could be an illusion to calculate on will to peace in those circles among our enemies which are responsible for the opening and continuation of hostilities. They cannot admit to their countrymen that their aims are unattainable and their sacrifices in vain but others among those peoples will think differently. Moreover, those others will prevail soon or late, until then there remains for us nothing but to defend our lives.

PRUSSIAN SUFFRAGE BILL.

Referring to the Prussian Suffrage Bill, Von Payer declared that the confidence of the people not merely in the Prussian but in the Imperial Government, more or less depended on the decision of this question. A further postponement of decision was not permissible, however seriously the dissolution and the new elections in wartime might be regarded. Moreover, he believed that the Prussian government had already decided on dissolution if the Upper House did not agree with equal suffrage.

INITIATION OF PEACE DISCUSSIONS.

URGED BY GERMAN INDEPENDENT SOCIALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Sept. 15.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Rheinische Westfalische Zeitung" states that the independent socialists introduced a motion at a meeting of the Berlin City Council requesting initiation of peace discussions owing to "the daily increasing distress amongst the Berlin population, consequent malnutrition, the reduction of peoples' entire standard of living and increasing criminality and death-rate."

THE PROHIBITED MUSLIM MEETING.

STATEMENT BY CALCUTTA LEADERS.

HOW THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT BLUNDERED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Certain recent events in several parts of the country and the conduct and writings of non-Moslems, especially a paragraph in the "Indian Daily News," wounded the feelings of the Mussalmans. To consider these matters, to ventilate their grievances and to criticise the Reform Scheme from a purely Muslim point of view, it was proposed to hold a public meeting of the Muhammadans of India in Calcutta. A strong Reception Committee was formed to organise the meeting and make necessary arrangements for the reception of the delegates. Distinguished Ulamas from all parts of India and other prominent and representative Mussalmans were invited to attend the meeting and a very large majority of them accepted the invitation. The meeting was fixed for the 8th, 9th and 10th of September and several distinguished Mussalmans including some Ulamas had already come to Calcutta. On the 3rd of September his Excellency the Governor of Bengal called a conference to which some of the organisers of the meeting, the Muhammadan members of his Council and some other Muhammadan gentlemen were invited.

At this conference his Excellency the Governor expressed his wish that the meeting should not be held and after some discussion it was settled that the matter should be placed before the Reception Committee for their consideration. The Reception Committee met the same night and decided that as matters had proceeded too far, heavy expenses had been incurred, people had already come and many others were on their way to Calcutta it was not practicable to stop the meeting and the Committee thought that they would be taking a great risk and responsibility if they ventured to do so. The decision was communicated to Government by the Chairman of the Reception Committee who also gave an assurance that the meeting would be conducted in a perfectly orderly manner and the speakers kept under proper control; he also asked the permission of the Government for a deputation of the Reception Committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor. On the receipt of this communication Government issued orders prohibiting the holding of the meeting and for the externment of the Ulamas who had come from outside, and an official communiqué was issued. The permission for a deputation was not also given. These orders caused great excitement among the Mussalmans of Calcutta and Government was approached for a reconsideration of the matter, without success. On the evening of the 7th instant the Reception Committee was given to understand that his Excellency the Governor would receive a deputation.

Be it noted that the prohibition of the meeting caused excitement among the Mussalmans of Calcutta and the fact that the Ulamas who had come from long distances to attend the meeting were peremptorily ordered by the Government to leave Calcutta within 24 hours exasperated them. They were rather annoyed with the Reception Committee for not holding the meeting on Sunday as advertised, and in the afternoon of that day a large crowd assembled in the pandal just to know what had happened. They were told that his Excellency the Governor would receive a deputation on the following day and they then dispersed.

ALLEGED POLICE THREAT.

The deputation was received by his Excellency on Monday after 2 p.m. After the deputation had left for Government House a large crowd also proceeded towards Government House in order to hear the final decision of the Government. While on their way they were stopped by the Police near the Lal Bazar Police Office. When the crowd was stopped there, the Police brought out firearms and threatened to open fire. This threat caused great excitement and panic and a section of the crowd began to move back towards Zakaria Street. But the major portion of it waited there peacefully. At this critical moment Mr. Jafar Hossain Kalami, a member of the Reception Committee, arrived on the scene. He wanted to meet the crowd and persuade them to return to their homes, but was not allowed to do so by the Police officer in charge. He then went over to the Commissioner of Police and with his permission addressed the crowd who following his request began to proceed towards Zakaria Street, and eventually they gathered about Nakhuda mosque.

A portion of the crowd which had come earlier and who had heard the threat of fire by the Police, had spread the news that fire had been opened by the Police in Lal Bazar which caused a great panic and before the leaders could allay the feeling the news was received of the fact that a Sikh Durwan of a Marwari in Zakaria Street had fired at a small Mussalman party that was proceeding towards their houses by which three men were killed and one wounded man was taken into the house of the Marwari. When the Muhammadans demanded that the wounded man might be made over to them the Police refused to do so and opened fire. On this the crowd absolutely went out of hand and was beyond all control. All this happened while the members of the deputation were still at Government House. Some Muslim leaders who were at Government House, obtained permission for Moulvi Abdur Rauf who, under orders of Government, was prohibited from addressing any public meeting for one year, to speak to the Mussalman public in order to persuade them to disperse peacefully. But the firing had been opened and the crowd had got entirely out of hand before the members of the deputation returned from Government House. On their return they found sixteen persons lying wounded at the Nakhoda Mosque; one of them died in their presence. However, Moulvi Abdur Rauf addressed the small crowd that had assembled near the Nakhoda Mosque and asked them to disperse peacefully. Upon that the crowd immediately dispersed. The larger crowd had by this time become rowdy and the looting of the shops had commenced and there was absolute lawlessness in that part of the city.

FIRING ON NAKHODA MOSQUE.

As regards the number of dead and wounded the reports are conflicting. We have gathered that at Garden Reach alone from where some 5 or 6 thousand Muslims were coming towards Calcutta on Tuesday and who were stopped on the way by the Somerset Regiment, 170 persons have been actually killed, but in the daily papers the number given is, however, only 16 or 17. In Calcutta proper the number of dead is reported to be not less than 40. At the Nakhoda Mosque alone some 40, most of whom were brought from outside for medical aid were lying wounded on Tuesday and there were three cases of death there. It is needless to add that a very large number of wounded are lying in hospitals and other places and some of them in a precarious condition.

On Tuesday at noon the Military opened fire on the mosque and seven persons were wounded inside it; one of the firing party got on the eastern stairs of the mosque and fired into it. Some of the leaders of the community were present there looking after the wounded and they say that the firing on the mosque was absolutely unprovoked. The firing took place at 12-25 (noon), that is, just at the time when people were gathering there for saying their Zohor prayers. Signs of the firing are visible on the walls and panes of the mosque.

The grave responsibility for the sad events of these three days lies primarily with the Government and their Police.

MD. AKRAM KHAN.
(Editor, "Muhammadi.")
QAZI ABDUL GHAFFAR.
(Editor, "Jamhoor.")
MUJIBUR RAHMAN.
(Editor, "Mussalman.")

Calcutta, 11th Sept., 1918.

CONTROLLERS OF MUNITIONS.

APPOINTMENTS BY INDIAN STATES.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 15.

As a result of one of the recommendations of the Delhi War Conference sub-committee on resources, the Government of India addressed Local Governments and Political Officers concerned regarding the suggestion that Controllers of Munitions should be nominated by any of the States which might desire to render more active assistance in the work of the Indian Munitions Board. It was suggested that should any of the States make such appointments their Controllers should be authorised to correspond direct with the Indian Munitions Board and with other Controllers in the same manner as do Controllers nominated by Local Governments and administrations in British India. Up to date the following gentlemen have been appointed Controllers of Munitions (or to exercise simular functions) by the Darbars:—Baroda, Mr. E. W. Bryant, M.I.C.S., the State's Engineer-in-Chief for railways and communications; Mysore, Mr. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, officiating Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore; Travancore Mr. C. B. Cunningham, Trivandrum; Rampur, the Secy. to his Highness the Nawab of Rampur; Benares, Mr. H. R. Roe, Superintendent of Police, Benares State; Kashmir Mr. A. M. Stow, I.C.S., Settlement Commr., Kashmir.

LUDHIANA RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

RAIL REMOVED BY UNKNOWN PERSONS.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The report of the joint committee of enquiry into the recent fatal railway accident between Ludhiana and Ladhowal station (N.W..R.) is now published. The committee find that the accident was caused by some person or persons unknown, having maliciously removed a rail from the track. The Senior Government Inspector has agreed to this finding in this accident. It will be remembered three persons were killed and thirteen injured.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

TWO PERSONS CHARGED WITH EATING HUMAN FLESH.

(From our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Sept. 14.

One of the most horrible crimes on record, has been under investigation by the Karachi Police for some time with the result that a Bhil and Brohi are to be put before the special First Class Magistrate to-morrow.

It is alleged that the accused have been in the habit of removing at night corpses of children after interment from the Mahomedan cemetery to a cave not far away, where they prepared and ate the decayed flesh of the dead bodies, afterwards selling the cloth in which they were shrouded in the bazaar.

BRUTAL MURDER OF SOLDIER.

DISCOVERY AT DUM-DUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

Scanty particulars have been received of a brutal murder that is said to have been committed some time during Thursday night at Dum-Dum. A private soldier was found murdered in the verandah of a building that is being occupied by a detachment of the regiment. It is believed that the outrage is in no way connected with the recent happenings.

NEW FRENCH ATTACK.

(Continued from page 7.)

ing commanded the first American army, including a number of French troops, which attacked the famous St. Mihiel salient that the Germans formed in September 1914. The sides of the wedge are twenty miles long and its base thirty miles. St. Mihiel itself is only 30 miles from Metz and 20 from Briey with its great iron ore mines.

The French on various occasions have pushed back the Germans slightly except at the apex, but the enemy positions here after four years' organisation are amongst the strongest on the front. St. Mihiel was an essential link in the Verdun-Toul chain of forts. Yesterday's operations have already imperilled the German forces in the salient, severing the railway from Metz by which they were supplied.

BIGGEST CONCENTRATION OF AIR FORCES.

Over one hundred tanks manned by Americans aided in smashing the concreted enemy first line, which was crossed behind a dense smoke screen. The concentration of air forces is described as the biggest hitherto seen on the Western front. Four hours after the attack was launched not a German plane was reported visible. American observers and bombers worked unmolested escorted by chaser planes. The country is difficult with high ridges and thick woods offering concealment for machine-gun nests, but the Germans offered slight resistance.

The enemy main forces are apparently withdrawn to the second line. Correspondents emphasise that the objective of attack was strictly limited. The French operated between two American forces and seized the western outskirts of St. Mihiel.

ALLIES' TREMENDOUS ARTILLERY PREPARATION.

The correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" with the American army says the feature of the attack was the tremendous artillery preparation. It began at one in the morning and filled the valleys of the Meuse for hours with a roar not heard since Verdun. The gunfire showed remarkable accuracy. When the Germans attempted to reply it took the American gunners precisely thirty-five minutes to silence the counterfire.

The infantry owing to slight German resistance in the first lines swept towards the second enemy positions ahead of the scheduled time, but here sharp encounters ensued, delaying but not daunting the Americans, who valorously pushed northwards.

ALLIED GENERALS ENTER ST. MIHIEL.

GREETED WITH TRANSPORTS OF JOY BY INHABITANTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept 15.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters wiring at 10-0 p.m. last night said:—Generals Pershing and Petain and Mr. Baker, the American War Secretary, entered St. Mihiel this afternoon.

The Germans had not had time to evacuate the inhabitants, but had previously deported all boys between ten and sixteen. They had forced old people to work and as for the rest the least said the better. What the relief was after all those years of oppression could be judged from the transports of joy with which the Americans were greeted. It was the same in all other towns and villages.

FOSSE 8 CAPTURED.

GERMANS BEING DRIVEN BACK,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 11.30 p.m., Sept. 14.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring this evening says: The Germans are being steadily driven from all the ground where their rearguards might prolong resistance in the old defensive works. The First Guards Reserve Division much depleted has been identified in the Moeuvres sector. The Austrian artillery has been in action astride of the Havrincourt-Ulesquires road. Three battalions of one regiment of the 87th Division consist of one company apiece with an average strength of barely 100.

DESERTIONS IN ENEMY RANKS.

Prisoners admit that disaffection and indiscipline are growing alarmingly in the German army and desertions are increasing. A battalion of the 46th Infantry Regiment which gained the name of "Lions of Cambra" broke during our advance recently across the Santorre and fled to Nesle where they indulged in looting after which the remnants straggled away.

A captured map shows that an attack against our first army front was being organised when Marshal Foch's stroke upset the enemy schemes. The map is dated July 10th. On the Cambrai front we are maintaining all our gains. Farther north we captured Fosse 8, which figured early in the fighting. Around La Bassee we are pushing through Auchy-les-la Bassee near which we took the railway triangle three days ago.

FRENCH OCCUPY SAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Sept. 13, 11-30 p.m.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., Sept. 14.

A French communiqué says:—West of St. Quentin we occupied the village of Savy.

An important enemy raid north-east of Mesnil-les-Hurlus in the Champagne was repulsed. We made several raids in the region of Verdun and took prisoners. The American attack in the region of St. Mihiel continues successfully.

BRITISH OCCUPY HOLNON WOOD.

ADVANCE EAST OF JEANCOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Sept. 13, 1-30 p.m.
Recd. 8-20 a.m., Sept. 14.

A British communiqué says, English troops on Thursday took possession of Holnon wood, expelling the enemy from localities in which he was resisting. Our line further north advanced eastward of the village of Jeancourt, which is in our hands.

During the evening strong forces assisted by low flying aeroplanes attacked our new positions at Havrincourt, but were repulsed with great loss.

Opposite Moeuvres the infantry assembling for counter-attack was subjected to heavy accurate artillery fire and the attack which developed subsequently was completely unsuccessful, the few Germans reaching our positions being killed or taken prisoners.

We made progress during the night west of Auchy-les-La Bassée.

FRENCH EXTEND LINES S. OF AILETTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Sept. 14, 2-20 a.m.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 14.

A French communiqué says:—During the day we progressed between Savy and the St. Quentin-Ham road. South of the Ailette we extended our positions north of Montheuil-la-Fosse. Two German counter-attacks were repulsed in the region of Laffaux and the Moisy farm.

ADVANCE IN VERMAND-JEANCOURT SECTOR.

BRITISH PROGRESS S. OF LA BASSEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 14.

A British communiqué says:—In the Vermand-Jeancourt sector north-westward of St. Quentin we gained ground in contact with the enemy's advanced detachments and took prisoners. South-westward of La Bassee our progress was continued despite machine-gun opposition. We took possession of Fosse 8 De Bethune and the adjoining slagheap which is called "the dump" and forms an important local feature giving wide observation over the surrounding country.

Northwards from there we hold the German trench lines immediately westward of Auchy-lez-la-Bassée and are pressing forward into the village. We took a few prisoners in the neighbourhood of the Meillebeke lake.

AVIATION.

Low clouds and heavy rain. The enemy is not active. One British machine is missing. Night-flying was impossible.

ENEMY ACTIVE IN CAMBRAI AREA

COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED BY BRITISH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept 15.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wiring to-day says the enemy has been active in the Cambrai area. In his attack yesterday evening east of Trescault under cover of heavy barrage, the few Germans who gained a footing in our posts were easily dealt with.

A bombing attack, covered by flammenwerfer, between Gouzeaucourt wood and the village caused our troops to fall back to the support trench to escape the liquid fire. Our artillery then gave the enemy a bad time.

We withdrew some advanced posts at Lavergier to give a clear field of fire to the gunners to deal with the infantry attack, which did not make any headway.

GEN. BRUSSILOFF SHOTDEAD

REPORT RECEIVES FURTHER CONFIRMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Sept. 15.

Reports received both *via* Sweden and Germany tend to confirm the recent rumours that General Brussiloff has been shot dead by the Bolsheviks in Moscow.

I. C. S. EXAMINATION.

INDIANS OBTAIN FIRST SEVEN PLACES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 8-20 a.m., Sept. 14.

Messrs. C. D. Deshmukh, S. K. Sinha, K. C. Chunder, S. G. Senodaiyan and S. Lall obtained the first five places in the recent Indian Civil Service examination. Messrs. R. N. Banerjee and V. N. Bhide were the next in order of merit.

LT. H. AUTEN AWARDED V. C.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 2-10 p.m., Sept. 14.
Recd. 8 a.m., Sept. 15.

The "Gazette" announces that the Victoria Cross has been awarded to Lieutenant Harold Auten, Naval Reserve, for services, unstated, in action with enemy submarines.

AMERICAN COTTON.

FIXING OF PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Sept. 15

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson announces that the War Industries Board Committee will recommend basic prices for standard grades of raw cotton only if investigation convinces it that the fixing of prices is necessary.

ENEMY'S DETERMINED COUNTER-ATTACKS.

ALL REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 2-10 p.m., Sept. 14.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Sept. 15.

A British communiqué says:—The number of prisoners taken by us in the operations carried out by the Third Army with complete success in Trescault-Havrincourt sector on the 12th exceeds 1,500. As a result of the progress made by us yesterday northwest of St. Quentin our line has been established eastward of Behecourt and Jeancourt.

During the past 24 hours the enemy has made several determined but unsuccessful attempts to recover positions recently captured by us in the neighbourhood of Gouzeaucourt and Havrincourt. Yesterday a strong hostile attack, in which the enemy employed flammenwerfer, was repulsed with heavy loss southward of Gouzeaucourt.

ENEMY REPULSE AT HAVRINCOURT.

At Havrincourt the enemy attacked yesterday morning in force under cover of heavy artillery bombardment and penetrated an eastern portion of the village. After hard fighting the attacking German infantry was driven out and our positions restored. Northward of Havrincourt we advanced slightly between the village and the canal.

In the evening the enemy attacked eastward of Trescault and gained a footing in our trenches, but was driven out immediately, leaving a number of dead in front of our line.

FIGHTING AT GOUZEAUCOURT.

During the night a strong bombing attack in which liquid fire was employed was made against our positions northwest of Gouzeaucourt. After forcing our advanced posts to withdraw, this attack was also successfully beaten off.

There was local fighting yesterday in Moeuvres sector without material change in the situation. During the night an enemy attack southward of Moeuvres was repulsed.

We established new posts during the night along the west bank of Canal du Nord in the neighbourhood of Sruchy-Cauchy and opposite Cisy-le-Verger.

In the Labassee sector we occupied Auchy-Lez-Labassee.

ANOTHER SPANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., Sept. 15.

PARIS.—A submarine has shelled and torpedoed another Spanish steamer off the Canaries.

RAILWAY DISASTER NEAR AMSTERDAM.

TRAIN FALLS DOWN EMBANKMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., Sept. 14.

AMSTERDAM.—Forty people have been killed and over a hundred injured near Weesp (near Amsterdam) owing to a train falling down the sleep side of an embankment which collapsed presumably owing to recent heavy rains.

QUESTIONABLE METHODS OF RANGOON RECRUITING COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Sept. 14.

The "Rangoon Times" states that a copy of a leaflet dealing with the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and answering Indian critics has been sent to the paper with the compliments of the Recruiting Committee. The paper asks if this is a desirable use to make of the recruiting committee and refers to official log-rolling on behalf of the reform proposals. The Government of India should, the paper thinks, avoid even the appearance of interfering in a matter which the British Parliament will eventually have to settle.

CONTROL OF COTTON GOODS,

NOTIFIED IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The control of supply of cotton cloth and cotton piece-goods in Bengal is notified under the Defence of India Rules.

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

The following Press Note is issued by the Chairman, Cotton Contracts Committee:—

It is hereby notified that the first settlement in connection with the Clearing House will be held in the new office of the Cotton Contracts Committee situated in the New Custom House, Ballard Estate, (first floor) on the 13th instant.

The Committee will move into the above mentioned premises on Tuesday the 17th instant and all communications should be addressed to the new office on and after that date.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon were the guests of the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club at luncheon on Saturday at the Club of Western India and afterwards attended the Races in State.

Her Excellency attended the Pageant Rehearsal on the Poona Race Course on Thursday afternoon, and on Friday afternoon attended a Rehearsal of the Pageant Tableaux at Miss Sorabji's School.

Mr. J. P. Thompson, C.S., is appointed Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

AND SAN FRANCISCO TRIAL.

VICEROY'S REPUDIATION OF UNFOUNDED ALLEGATIONS.

The following telegram from New York, dated August 18th, appears in the Australian papers:—

Sir Rabindranath Tagore (the Indian poet, who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913) has telegraphed to his United States publishers a copy of a letter which he has received from Lord Chelmsford (the Viceroy of India), sympathising with him for his name having been dragged unwarrantedly into the San Francisco trial of Hindus who were accused of a breach of the American neutrality laws. Lord Chelmsford says that he is convinced that there is no foundation for any of the allegations that Tagore had used his influence with the Japanese Government to induce Japan to recognise the independence of India.

ALLIED BOMBING ACTIVITIES

21 GERMAN TOWNS RAIDED IN AUGUST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Sept. 16.

It is learned authoritatively that twenty-one important German towns were bombed during August, including the following:—(Thrice) Frankfort factories and railways; (thrice) Mannheim chemical factories; (thrice) Metz-Sablon railways and Saarbourg. Thionville and Treves railways and workshops. Other towns:—(Once) Bettembourg, Burbach, Coblentz, Cologne, Darmstadt, Dillingen, Duren, Ebrance, Karlsruhe, Luxembourh, Offenbourg, Remilly, Rombach Saaralbe and Volkingen. Over a hundred tons of bombs were dropped.

During the past three months 240 raids have been carried out on Germany and 247 tons of bombs dropped.

The German territory brought into war zone represents the belt of the Rhine valley, approximately 250 miles long.

PREMIER'S MESSAGE TO GEN. PERSHING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Sept. 16.

Mr. Lloyd George has telegraphed to General Pershing his heartiest congratulations on the great American victory. The telegram reads as follows:—"The enemy has made many mistakes in this war, none greater than when he underrated the valour, determination and intrepid spirit of the brave soldiers of the United States. Now he has tested the mettle of the American armies, the enemy knows what is in store for him. The news reached me in a sick bed. It is better and infinitely more palatable than any physic."

THE MAKING OF PEACE.

GEN. SMUTS ON DOMINION GOVERNMENTS' PARTICIPATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 8-20 a.m., Sept. 14.

In his speech at Newcastle General Smuts, amidst cheers, declared that the governments of all the Dominions must be consulted and must participate in making peace. The Dominions could never agree, and he hoped that the people of Great Britain would never agree, to handing back of colonies to Germany until a complete change in the German system had occurred and until Germany was run on the same lines as the British Empire. Then he hoped that the people of the Dominions and Great Britain would be prepared to examine her claim to the colonies fairly, squarely and justly.

He declared that Germany would never get better peace terms than those on 5th January last. The only way to get peace was to accept them as a basis and then a conference could be called. There was no alternative.

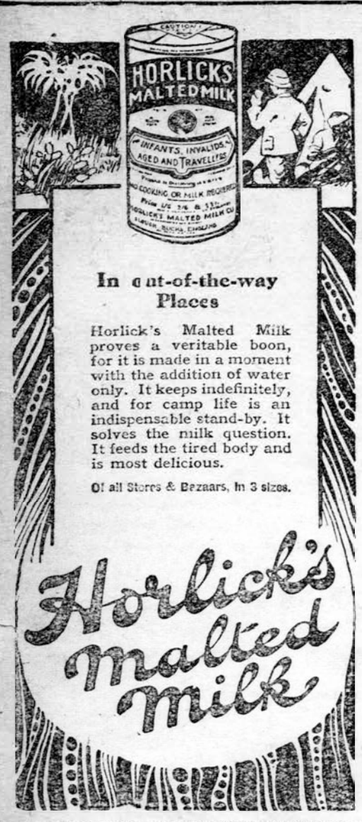
FUTURE GERMAN POLITICAL CONDUCT.

DELIBERATIONS OF REICHSTAG MAJORITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Sept. 16.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Berlin states that the representatives of the Reichstag majority parties resumed and concluded their deliberations on Friday and came to an agreement as to the lines of their future political conduct. Deputy Fischbenen subsequently reported the result of the deliberations to the Chancellor.

The "Vossische Zeitung" says that the majority parties adhere to the standpoint that the future, and the form of government of the eastern border states must be decided purely on the ground of the right of self-determination of the peoples and the Reichstag's peace resolution of July 1917 remains the basis of their policy.



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UNUSUAL ACTIVITY IN UPPER ALSACE.

ENEMY RIDICULOUS RE ST. MIHIEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 14.

PARIS.—Reports from the Swiss frontier indicate unusual activity in the Upper Alsace. The enemy's claim that he had foreseen and prepared for an attack on St. Mihiel is ridiculous in view of the numbers already taken prisoner and the large numbers still coming in, also in view of the fact that the town of St. Mihiel is practically undamaged, while the railways mentioned in an earlier message are all intact and ready for immediate use. They will prove a great help for the Allies.

AMERICANS' MAGNIFICENT DASH.

PRINCIPAL GERMAN STRONGHOLDS CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
PARIS, Sept. 14.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 14.

Interviews with the French and the American wounded men show that the latter displayed a magnivcent dash. Some regiments went into the assault singing "Marseillaise" with the flags flying. The principal German strongholds were carried with the bayonet after a desperate struggle. An officer relates that a French detachment got into difficulties in the wood, whereupon the Americans without orders spontaneously dashed forward surrounded the wood and killed all the enemy machine-gunners at their posts.

ENEMY REACTIONS ON BELGIAN FRONT.

ALL POSTS RECONQUERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Sept. 14, 12-45 a.m.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 14.

A Belgian communiqué says: During the night the enemy violently bombarded the advanced works east of Nieuport and temporarily penetrated the observation posts, northwest of St. Georges. After violent artillery fire the enemy re-occupied the line of outposts we recently captured southeast of Draaibank. We reconquered all the posts despite vigorous reactions taking 50 prisoners.

BATTLES ON SOMME FRONT.

MARVELLOUS STAND BY ALLIED FORCES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 14.

A supplementary despatch from Field-Marshal Haig states that in a series of successful battles on the Somme front beginning on August 8th the English, Scottish and Welsh divisions took an important share in the fighting and performed many gallant actions. Most of these divisions have been advancing over the same ground on which they met and ultimately checked the enemy's great offensive in March. During the past few weeks they have shown without exception that tremendous strain sustained earlier in the year with so much courage and resolution, has in no way diminished their splendid fighting spirit. For example, the Guards Division which in March and April at Royelles Soiry and Becquerelle maintained the northern pivot of our defence attacked on August 21st and captured Moyenneville and Hamelincourt also Saint Leger on August 24th. Gallant exploits of some twenty other divisions are mentioned including the Fourth Division which broke the enemy's attack on the north bank of the Scarpe on March 28th and in the face of strong resistance on September 2nd carried the defences of the Drocourt-Queant line. The thirty-second division after heavy fighting at Dammery on August 10th and 11th captured Herleville on August 23rd Vermandovillers on August 27th and successfully participated with the Australians in their advance across the Somme.

Field-Marshal Haig states that his account of the doings of these different English, Scottish and Welsh divisions is necessarily brief and incomplete. He concludes. "On the same battlefields on which they withstood the heaviest assault the British army ever faced, all have fought side by side with the splendid divisions from Australia, Canada and New Zealand with a courage gallantry and enterprise only equalled by their success."

DEATH OF LORD ROBSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 8-20 a.m., Sept. 14.

The death is announced of Lord Robson.

METZ STATION MACHINEGUNNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 14.

The Air Ministry announces: In conjunction with American attack we on the night of September 12th heavily bombed the railways of Metz, Sablon and Courcelles with good results. We machine-gunned the Metz station and searchlights. We bombed the Metz, Sablon and other rail junctions and transport on September 13th dropping seven and a half tons of bombs with good results. We destroyed one hostile machine. Two British are missing.

FAR EAST.

BOLSHEVIKS' LAST STAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 14.

A telegram from Vladivostok dated September 7th says a number of Red Guards from Khabarovsk have managed to join the Red Guards war prisoners at Blagovestchensk, where Bolshevism is making its last stand.

EASTERN CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

CHANGE IN COMMANDERSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Sept. 15.

The "Daily Mail" learns from Harbin that Dietrichs, Russian Commander of the Eastern Czecho-Slovaks has resigned. He is succeeded by Colonel Gaida, who is a Czech.

AWFUL CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

JUDICIAL ARBITRARINESS EXCEEDS THAT OF TSARDOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 14.

AMSTERDAM.—A correspondent of the "Tageblatt" describing the awful conditions in Russia states that an extraordinary commission has withdrawn the most important questions from the Administration of Justice and passes the most terrible sentences, carrying out innumerable executions without court or verdict. Its arbitrariness exceeds that of Tsardom.

ALLIES IN ARCHANGEL.

DISCLAIM RESPONSIBILITY FOR EXPULSION OF SOVIET MEMBERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 8-20 a.m., Sept. 14.

A telegram from Archangel dated the 11th says the Allied missions in a proclamation disclaim responsibility for the expulsion of members of the Northern Soviet, which was carried out by the Russians. It says the Allies will immediately release the arrested ministers and bring them back to Archangel. It is emphasised that the Allies have come to Russia to establish the rule of order and liberty.

ANGLO-FRENCH SUBJECTS AT PETROGRAD.

TWENTY TWO IMPRISONED AT ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 14.

STOCKHOLM.—It is reported that eleven British subjects and eleven Frenchmen have been imprisoned in the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress in Petrograd, including Mr. Lockhart, the British representative at Moscow, who was condemned to death, but reprieved owing to the neutral Ministers' joint representations.

DESPERATE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

BOLSHEVIK GOVT. BREAKING UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Sept. 15.

Reuter learns in official quarters that the situation in Russia is desperate. The Bolshevik government is breaking up. It is known that Lenin and Trotsky a month ago prepared to escape to Switzerland, commandeering for that purpose a considerable quantity of gold for personal use.

CAPTURES AT KHABAROVSK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., Sept. 14.

A Japanese communiqué from Tokio states that the captures at Khabarovsk include 150 prisoners, some German officers, seventeen river gunboats and 120 guns.

FRENCH EASTERN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 14.

A French Eastern communiqué says:—There is lively artillery and patrol activity at numerous points. The enemy west of Bardar after a violent bombardment attacked the new British positions. They were repulsed with heavy losses leaving prisoners in our hands.

DEATH OF F.-M. LORD NICHOLSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Sept. 15.

The death is announced of Field-Marshal Lord Nicholson.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE INDISPOSED.

SUFFERING FROM INFLUENZA WITH HIGH TEMPERATURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Sept. 15.

Mr. Lloyd George is suffering from an attack of influenza accompanied by a high temperature. The appointments for the tour have been cancelled

BRITISH EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 14.

There was a decrease in exports during August amounting to £6,281,478 and an increase in imports amounting to £9,577,523, compared with August last year.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

MR. G. C. RANKIN APPOINTED PUISNE JUDGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 8-20 a.m., Sept. 14.

Mr. G. C. Rankin has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court.

SIR CHARLES MONRO.

APPOINTED A.-D-C GENERAL TO KING.

(From our Sunday Edition.)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 8-20 a.m., Sept. 14.

Sir Charles Monro is appointed Aide-de-Camp General to the King.

EXPLOSION AT NORONES.

350 PEOPLE KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 14.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Kieff states that the explosion at Norones destroyed six trains, a station and other buildings. Over 350 people were killed. Fifteen hundred persons have been arrested in connection with

MACHINIST STRIKE AT BRIDGPORT

PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTIFICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Sept. 15.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson has notified the machinist strikers at Bridgport (Connecticut) who refused to accept the wages awarded by the War Labour Board that unless they return to work they will be barred from employment for a twelve month. The Draft Boards will be instructed to reject the claims for military exemption based on their alleged usefulness in war production. President Wilson informed the strikers that the War Department had taken over the Smith-Wesson gunplant at Springfield (Massachusetts), which refused to abide by the decision of the War Labour Board.

ENTENTE LOAN IN HOLLAND

ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPROVED DUTCH FOOD SUPPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 14.

AMSTERDAM.—An Entente loan in Holland is imminent as the part of a general agreement which is being negotiated, in which arrangements for improved Dutch food supply predominate. The "Handelsblad" states that Great Britain is mainly concerned in the reported loan and will arrange for 200 million guiders in six per cent. treasury bills.

SILVER MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 8-20 a.m., Sept. 14.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says again there is nothing fresh to report, the tone of the market remains firm at maximum price. The British trade demand is fairly large, but not being considered unreasonable is met at forty-nine and a half pence. The official Shanghai exchange has not varied during the week and remains at five shillings.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

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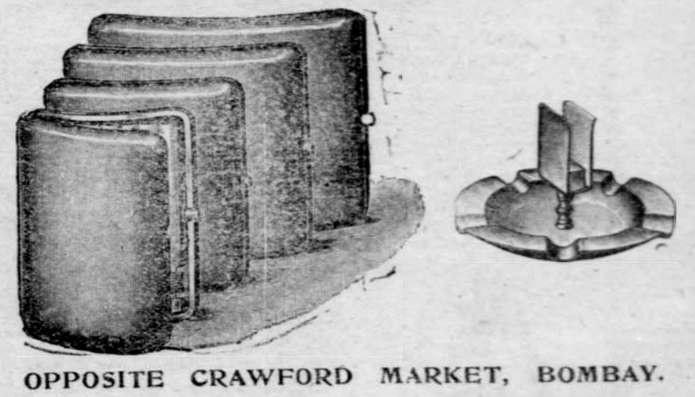

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PAGEANT

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THE POONA PAGEANT & FETE will be held on 18th and 19th September on the Race Course in aid of the Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund and the Willingdon Soldiers' Club Fund.

It is to be held under the Patronage of **HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR. THE PRESIDENT IS HER EXCELLENCY LADY WILLINGDON, C.I., D.B.E.,** and this means that it will not only be successful but a really splendid event.

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Assault-at-arms	**10 a.m. to 5 p.m.**
Pageant and Grand Tableau	**5 to 6-30 p.m.**
Fete—A Festival of Fun	**5 p.m. to midnigh.**
Torchlight Procession and Musical Ride	**9 to 10 p.m.**
Grand Entertainment by St. Helena's School	**10 to 11 p.m.**
Fireworks	**11 p.m. to midnight.**

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numerous prettily decorated Stalls where can be bought the best that the Art and Industry of India and Ceylon can produce, also a Cinema, a Jolly Theatre, Wrestling arenas, and a great many mirth-producing and also pleasant and mysterious Side-shows.

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The inner man will be provided for, for there will be plenty of European and Indian toothsome Refreshments and dainties. Special table d'hote dinner will be served at 8 p.m.

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Tickets for Grand Stand to view the Pageant, Torchlight Procession and Fireworks: Rs. 10, 5 and 2.

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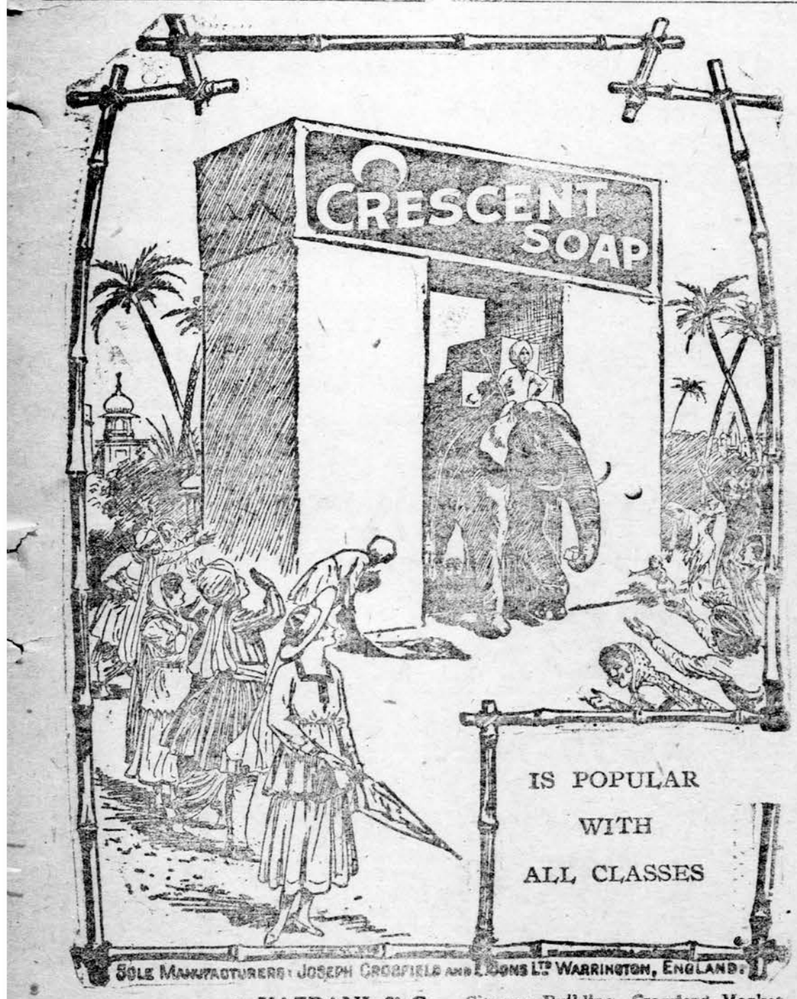

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REVIEW OF A YEAR'S WORKING.

The report of the Managing Committee for the year ending 31st December 1917, submitted by Mr. J. J. Athaide, Hon. Secretary of the Institute states:—

The year opened with 344 members and 74 subscribers. During the year 55 members and 11 subscribers were admitted, whilst 13 members and 11 subscribers withdrew, thus leaving 386 members and 74 subscribers on its rolls. Mr. Michael D'Souza (Mick) enrolled himself as a life member of the Institute; this now brings the number of the life members to 40.

Finances.—The total receipts during the year under report amount to Rs. 3,388-7-4 and the total expenses to Rs. 3,129-15-8, thus leaving a net profit of Rs. 258-7-8 to the funds of the Institute. The rent of the Hall has been increased from Rs. 80 to 100.

Commemorative Funds.—The memorial Fund of the late Commendador Leandro Mascarenhas amounting to Rs. 3,846-12-1 (Rs. 2,500 in P. T. Bonds and Rs. 1,346-12-1 current account) has been made over to the Institute.

Library.—During the year about 1,800 books were issued to the members. It will be seen from the list of journals, that new dailies and magazines have been added to the list of journals subscribed by the Institute. The stock of books in the Library has been substantially increased especially by the offer of 157 books by the family of the late Krishnarao Nandodkar of Goa through Dr. Blasio Pais the trustee of the estate of the deceased. The committee record their best thanks both to the family and Dr. Pais for the valuable books offered. The Committee's best thanks are due to the gentlemen who have offered other books, and to the presses who have so kindly supplied their papers free of charge. Likewise to the sister institutions for favouring the Institute with their yearly Reports.

Mrs. Prescilla Pais has been generous enough to offer a piano to the Institute for which the Committee feels deeply grateful.

Variety Entertainment.—A grand variety entertainment was held under the auspices of the Institute in aid of Cruzada das Mulheres Portuguezas on Saturday the 16th June 1917. It was a marked success and a draft of Rs. 163 being the proceeds of the entertainment was sent to the President of the Portuguese War Relief and duly acknowledged by him. The organizers and amateur artists who so kindly took part in the entertainment deserve great credit and best thanks of the Committee. A programme of the entertainment has been appended.

Dance.—In celebration of the King-Emperor's Birthday, a dance was held on 2nd June 1917 which was very well patronized by the members of the Community.

During the year the following 3 lectures were delivered under the ausnices of the Institute all of which were well attended.

Philharmonic and Dramatic Society.—In order to afford an opportunity to the members of the Goan Community to cultivate the latent histrionic and musical talent, a Philharmonic and Dramatic Society has been started as a section of the Institute.

Sporting Section.—The Instituto Luso-Indiano Sporting Club, continues to do good and useful work under the Secretaryship of Mr. Ignacius Fonseca who spares no pains to run the section successfully.

The Committee feels deeply indebted to each and every member of the Instituto for patronizing this institution inspite of the drain on their purse due to war conditions. It is just in such critical times that patriotism of the community is tested and the increase of membership and the comparatively few resignations is undoubtedly a testimony that the members of the Institute are imbued with that noble virtue.

CONTROL OF CLOTH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The proposals of Government to standardise certain sorts of cloth and to control their prices are not objectionable on principle, but we are not quite sure whether they will be successful in mitigaing the evil. The cloth manufactured by Indian Mills is only 50 per cent. of the requirements of India, and so long as imported cloth is free from control of any sort, prices of cloth will not be properly regulated, and the actual relief to the poor people will be small. On the other hand imported cloth will get indirect encouragement and protection. As it is, owing to the high exchange, foreign cloth has got an advantage over Swadeshi cloth; it can be sold here two pence cheaper in the pound, and yet the foreign manufacturer will get his full value, thus enjoying a sort of protective bounty of two pence per pound, that is 12½ per cent. The present proposals of Government to control only the Swadeshi cloth will give a further protection to foreign cloth. This is all the more to be regretted, because it is not only the English goods that will thus profit, but the Japanese cloth will also thus enjoy greater facilities. Japan is our great competitor; she has placed raw cotton on the free list and heavily taxed manufactured cotton when imported (Vide the "Indian Textile Journal," January 1918, page 91). It is therefore not desirable that Swadeshi cloth alone should be controlled; let means be taken to control all cloth, whether imported or manufactured locally.

Then again the new legislation is, as pointed out by Sir Dinshaw Wacha, placing the cart before the horse. The prices of cotton should also be controlled, and some check should be placed on the exports of raw cotton, other than those made to the United Kingdom.

Another point worth considering is that the present high prices of Stores, Coal, and Hessians which have increased the working expences of cotton mills should also be controlled: particularly the manufacturers of the Indian Jute Mills. These Mills have made fabulous profits: in 1914 they made a profit of £982,000 only, whereas in 1916 and 1917 their profits swelled to £630,000 and £4,831,000 respectively. (Vide the "Indian Textile Journal," January 1918 Page 109). These profits are certainly due to the War, and are at the expense of the Indian tax-payer. Owing to the restricted exports of Jute the price of Raw Jute went down, so much so that the Bengal farmers were ruined. Sir George Barnes in introducing the Bill to take powers to provide for cheap supply of cotton cloth to the poorer classes, said:—"There is no doubt, I regret to say, about the reality of this hardship, especially in Bengal, where the price of the two chief local products, jute and rice, is low in comparision with the increased prices for other products, which have in many provinces eased the position for the actual cultivator" ("Bombay Chronicle" dated the 6th September). Not only is the price of raw jute comparatively lower than that of other products; but the price ruling in the early part of this year scarcely recompensed the farmer for the actual expenses of agriculture. Thus the real question for consideration is this; the capacity of the Bengal agriculturists to buy piece goods of his requirements has been hard hit by the adverse circumstances ruling the jute market, while the Jute Mills, profiting by the same circumstances have been piling fabulous wealth. In order to ease the position, to use the words of Sir George Barnes, is it not all the more desirable to come to the assistance of the Bengal farmers and fix the minimum prices of raw jute, to give greater facilities for its export and to control the prices of Hessians? The jute mills as well as woolen mills have been more fortunate than the cotton mills, and it is desirable that in the way suggested above, so that the position in Bengal at any rate may be eased.

To conclude, the new legislation for controlling the prices of cloth will meet with greater public support, if imported cloth is also controlled, if cotton prices are regulated by some some sort of check over exports, and if the relation of the price of row jute to that of the finished product is once more established on a more natural basis. Let us hope that the Government of India will rise fully to the occasion and give real relief to the poorer classes without disorganising the local trade in Swadeshi cloth.—Yours, etc.,

M. H. K.

The Last Frolic of the Day.

THE bath is over with its splashing and its fun. And bedtime's coming with its blessing and its kiss. But, in between these two most precious beings have a half-hour all their own; a little time to revel in their buoyant health and spirits, for both are well, and both are very happy.

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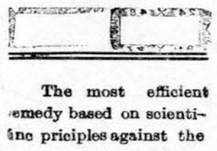

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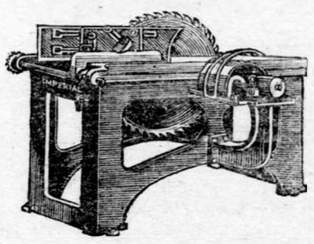

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